THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,477—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Oct.	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11500		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11500
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11500
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
11th "	EGYPT	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhp at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York...	7810	.....	.....	1 Nov.	...
City of Victoria..	4674	.....	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	...
City of London.	9910	.....	4 Nov.	21 Nov. For Calcutta	...
City of Benares	5072	.....	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall..	5321	.....	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7165	20 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Athens	5994	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan, '12	...
City of Birmingham	7009	20 Nov.	23 Dec.	12 Jan.	16 Jan. '12
City of York...	7810	15 Dec. 1911	8 Jan, '12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5418	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	17 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall..	5321	23 Jan	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	28 Mar.
City of Athens	5994	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apr.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	25 Mar.	17 Apr.	...
City of Birmingham	7009	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	13 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5418	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	574	861	429	645
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	830
" Liverpool.	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Officers of [illegible], Merchants, Planters, etc.

The Arcadia is exempt from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above described include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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in connection with

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Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2134	Mon.	30th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	2nd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	3rd Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 1st November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 28th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arabean, [illegible], Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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23th October, 1911.

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BERTHS — Carefully Selected,
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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail 92.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1911
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	15th " "
Africa	4720	E. Soberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5424	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	15th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6040	B. Cobol	28th Jan 1912
Persia	5895	S. Chiunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	S. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5993	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	24th " "
Chian	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6040	B Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

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First Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 560
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 90 to 1038 *
Second Class to Trieste or Venice..... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste..... " 429 to 449 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 638 to 723 *

*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 594 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back..... " 738 to 963 *

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Chiunak	24th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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RESERVE FUND..... £1,625,000
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Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Phuket, Ampling (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

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HEAD OFFICE:

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Fox's Photographic Atlas of Diseases of the Skin, 167 Colored Photographs 4 Vols.	... 75 0	Mumford's Practice of Surgery	...
Wood, Remington and Sadtler's, The Indispensable United States Dispensatory 19th Edt	... 23 10	Anders & Boston's Diagnosis, 1911	... 18 12
Wilson's Medical Pocket Formulary 2600 Formulae, Pocket size	... 6 12	Sahli & Potter's Diagnostic Methods	... 20 10
Lippincott's New Medical Dictionary, Leather bound, with Alphabetical Thumb Index	... 15 12	Bandler's Medical Gynecology	... 15 12
Lippincott's Pocket Medical Dictionary	... 2 4	Dorland's Medical Dictionary	... 15 12
Paton's Psychiatry	... 13 8	Gaut on Constipation and Intestinal obstruction.	18 12
		Stengel's Pathology	... 15 12

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IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Amnia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA,"

ARRIVED on the 26th October, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 26th Oct. 1911.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN THE COLLEGE during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January next.

Twelve Scholarships will be awarded early in January. The selection of Scholars will be made by the Principal from candidates who present themselves.

The conditions on which Scholarships are awarded as well as the conditions on which private students are admitted will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applicants will not be sent during the Coronation and Christmas Holidays

K. HEWLETT, M. R. C. V. S.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, 26th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

WANTED, TWO EUROPEANS, to fill temporary Police appointments of an Inspector and a Sergeant for the forthcoming Exhibition of Old Bombay. Men with previous Police experience preferred. Salary as under:—

INSPECTOR.

(a) Pay Rs. 200 per mensem.
(b) House-rent Rs. 75 per mensem.
(c) Conveyance allowance Rs. 25 per mensem.
(d) Actual cost of the articles of uniform.

SERGEANT.

a) Pay Rs. 110 per mensem.
(b) House-rent Rs. 50 per mensem.
(c) Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem.
(d) Actual cost of the articles of uniform.

The temporary appointments will last from the 29th November to about the 10th January, 1912.

Intending candidates should submit their applications to the Undersigned, with copies of testimonials, credentials etc., before the 10th November, 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th October, 1911.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL FOR THE YEAR 1912.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDERS FOR SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIALS," are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office, Naulakha,) up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1911 at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted, in the form of Tender.

The following are the items required:—

Cloth Serge Blue No I	4,500	Yards.
" " " No.II	45,000	"
Cloth Blue double milled	500	"
Cloth blue superfine	2,500	"
Cloth Grey Oxford	3,000	"
Cloth Serge Grey natural	800	"
Cloth Grey Blanketting	30,000	"
Cloth drill bleached White 27" wide	125,000	"
Cloth drill unbleached	12,000	"
Cloth drill blue 27" wide	215,000	"
Cloth drill khaki 27" wide	23,000	"
Cloth drill red superior wide	10,000	"
Cloth cotton blue for menial's pugrees	25,000	"
	—225,000	"
Cloth pugrees khaki 36" wide	400	"

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and Tenderers must state on their Tenders at what mills in India the materials will be made or other source of supply.

Form of tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made.

4. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on WEDNESDAY the 8th November, 1911.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, whose receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the Tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 14th October, 1911.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE TALLOW AND LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1912.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for WASTE, TALLOW and LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Manager, in his office at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 9th November, 1911, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present). The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are the items required:—

Waste cotton, superior in cops	2,500	Cwts.
Waste cotton coloured, soft quality for cleaning purposes	5,000	"
Tallow, pure and clean and free from all defects	400	"
Oil linseed, boiled, specific gravity 0·946 to 0·950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° Fahrenheit to be entirely free from	650	"
Linseed raw, specific gravity 0·930 to 0·935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100° Fahrenheit to be entirely free from	780	"

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore on payment of a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each

Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, the 9th November, 1911.

Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore whose receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

The Manager, holds himself at Liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

The acceptance or rejection of the Tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 14-10-1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

COPIES of the GENERAL GUIDE to the DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY, with maps, are obtainable at Re 1 per copy on application at the Office of the Undersigned or of the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus,

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th December, 1911, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned rations for Military Police in Burma, for a period of one year 1912-13.

(A). AT MANDALAY.

WHEAT	lbs.	20,00,000
AT MYINGYAN.		
WHEAT	lbs.	20,00,000
GUNNY BAGS ...	Nos.	39,000

(B). AT MANDALAY.

Ghee Cow's best quality lbs. 5,00,000.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the contract and Tender forms can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies,
Burma.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

ASKARI MIRZA bin HAIDER MIRZA, late of Bombay Mahomedan, an Ex Jamadar of Police.
ATMARAM GOVINDRAM, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu, a Clerk.
HERMANN OSCAR KRAFT, late of Bombay and Assistant in Messrs. Hill Sons and Thomas, European
HERBERT NEALE, (Reservist of the 14th (King's) Hussars, Bangalore), late of Baroda, a Valet to H. H. Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda, European.
SHAIK MAHOMED ESSACK GULAM HUSSAIN, late of Burma, 1st Class Engine Driver, on board the R. I. M. S. "Sladen," Mahomedan.
JEBRA BABU PARDESHI, late of Bombay Hindu.
PRAGJI JIVANDAS, late of Bombay Sweetmeat Merchant, a Pokarana Brahmin Hindu.
PUNUMCHAND PREMCHAND, late of Bombay a partner in the firm of Tulka Moti, Shroffs and Moneylenders, Marwari Bania, Hindu.
RAMDAS HARI, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ROBERT MORDANT HIGGS, late of Sibi, an Engine Driver, on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN TODD, late of Karachi, an Engine Driver on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN ALEXANDER HOYES, late of Bombay, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, European.
PESTONJI KHARSHEDJI POCHKHANAWALA, late of Bombay, a Dock Agent, in the Supply and Transport Department (Commissariat), Parsi.
WILLIAM JACK, late of Bombay, Manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Coy., European.
MATHURADAS LAKHMIDAS, late of Bombay, a Merchant, Cutchi Bhatia, Hindu.
JOHN HENRY YORK, late of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford in Ireland, European.
BAI JERBAI widow of Ratanshaw Rustomji Mistry late of Bombay Parsi,

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 19th day of Oct., 1911.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, to the above Railway, for the year 1912, and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 12 noon on 27th November, 1911.

Full particulars together with Tender form may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad on payment of two Rupees.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-57	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

New Queen's Road, next to Sandhurst Bridge.
5 Minutes' walk from Girgaum Tram Terminus.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
At 9-30 P. M. Doors open at 8-30.
STARTLING SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
THE GREATEST OF CONJURORS AND HANDCUFF EXPERTS.
NOTHING ON EARTH CAN HOLD HIM CAPTIVE!

Soldiers, Sailors and constabulary alike must confess their failure to keep him prisoner.
In recent performances he has escaped from SHIPS IRONS, SHACKLES and the best of DETECTIVE HAND-CUFFS in less time than was required to lock them on.

Now this master of miracles accepts the challenge of "The Advocate of India" to repeat his astounding Illusion "Metepsychosis" under the conditions stipulated by this paper. The TRUNK to be placed on a sheet, which is first tacked down to the stage, the "SACK" to be tied and sealed, the Rope to be marked and the knots to be sealed with the private seal of some member of the Advocate staff, in short the Editorial staff is to inspect and superintend the entire preparation. In addition to this, a big programme of Mr. Raymond's beautiful

ORIGINAL ILLUSIONS AND DAZZLING COLLECTION
of his unfashionable tricks in conjuring.
Press and public unanimous in the VERDICT that
THE GREAT RAYMOND
is the cleverest conjuror and the greatest Illusionist ever seen here.
Have YOU seen his startling entertainments
Go TO-NIGHT and Have the one grand time of your life.
Bear in mind that this great show has the stamp of approval of all nations of the earth.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Oct. 28th and 29th
AT 5 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE—for Schools and Children. School Boys and Girls, and Children will be admitted at half-price.
DOORS OPEN AT 4-30 P.M. COMMENCE 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Orchestra Stalls Re. 5, Dress Circle first 4 Rows Rs. 4, Last Rows Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes for 4 Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Plan at S. ROSE AND Co., where seats can be booked.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!
Sunday the 29th October, 1911.
COMMENCE at 9-30 P. M.
WANNA KRAMMER,
THE RUSSIAN SANDOW,
CHAMPION STRONG MAN OF EUROPE,
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
Rs. 1,000 REWARD
WILL BE AWARDED TO ANY ONE WHO PERFORMS THE MARVELLOUS FEAT OF STRENGTH THAT WILL BE EXHIBITED BY MR. WANNA KRAMMER.

Mr. Wanna Krammer will for the first time in Bombay exhibit his wonderful feats of strength that have earned for him the title of Champion Strong Man, such as

1. Bending Bar-iron round his hands.
2. Muscle Contraction.
3. Bending Iron Rails (lbs. 330).
4. Carrying lbs 600 and 10 men.
5. Balancing 4 men and lbs 320.
6. Lifting 2 men with his little finger.
7. Lifting 3 men with one hand.
8. Lifting 5 men on his shoulders.

PERFORMING DOGS.
DOGS MATHEMATICIAN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle, Rs. 4, 3, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes Rs. 25 and 30.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

EMPIR THEATRE

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

RETURN VISIT TO BOMBAY.
For a Special Engagement
COMMENCING
4TH NOV., SATURDAY, Nov. 4TH., at 9-30 P.M.
OF
M. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER from the Apollo Theatre, London.
In their
MIGHTY MUSICAL ELEANGE Including PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
From the Follies Extensive Repertoire.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. CULLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office | Gazette Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.
MATINEE TO-DAY, TO-DAY, at 4 P. M.
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

AGAIN
TO-NIGHT at 9-15 p. m.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
Acknowledged by Press and Public to be better than the first
NEW ARTISTES! NEW ACTS!!
NEW CLOWN ENTREES!!!
WE PROMISE A CHANGE AND WE GIVE IT.
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.
Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 29TH
A HANDSOME GOLD and a SILVER WATCH given away amongst the Audience. Every purchaser of a Ticket will receive a coupon entitling them to a chance of winning one of these Watches.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 30TH.
AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST
When a handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet astride by the Mechanic.
(Limited to six entries.)

NEXT MATINEE.
SUNDAY, Oct. 29th
NOTICE:—Special Trams running from Girgaum and Grant Rd., after every Performance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.
NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
B. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT FILM.
"THE ERUPTION OF MT. ETNA"
A PICTURE OF THE VERY
GATES OF HELL.
A full popular programme.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

GRAND
OPENING NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER,
at 9-30 P. M.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Batia Building. Telephone No. 1288.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 15/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED
SINGAPORE
RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS
in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKONG
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZLOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... ,,	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)

...LES BY AUCTION.

...TT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Tandel Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail, the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of January, 1911, and made between Sidick Haji Hoosein of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the said Sidick Haji Hoosein who is now an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagees by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable property hereunder described, on the date hereunder mentioned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate and fronting on the eastern side of Sultan Street or Sultan Sarang or Fagla Tandel Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 718, assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B; Ward No. 2779, and Street Nos. 37 and 39, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla Noorani, on or towards the south by the property of Morarji Visram, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage on or towards the west by the said Tandel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., the Vendors, Attorneys, at 18, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the executor of the late Bai Cooverbai, widow of Dayal Khimji a few lots of furniture such as chairs, benches, wooden boxes, easy chairs, cupboards, marble top round table bedsteads, punkhs, one lot of copper, brass, and German silver utensils, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 gentleman bicycle with stand in good order.

1-2 H.P. "Peugeot" motor-cycle, in running order.

1 chestnut Aus. gelding, in good condition, regularly ridden as a charger. The property of Lieut. Tilly.

1 chestnut Aus. gelding, young, ridden as a charger, perfectly quiet. The property of Capt. Greatwood.

1 bay Aus. gelding in good condition, ridden as a charger perfectly quiet. The property of Capt. Hunt.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station, Down Platform, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, chairs, whatnots, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich cottages, ornaments, carpets, tables, hanging and hall lamps, tables and teapoys, reclining sofas, glass door cupboards, bentwood chairs, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses, copper and alluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of Dr. F. D. Nanavati and others.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBY MICA.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. W. Williams and Co.

About 31 cases and 19 bags the Ruby Mica.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of immoveable property at Ghatkoper advertised to take place to-morrow, on account and at the risk of Mulji Soonderji and others, is POSTPONED.

SALE of Grain-Sweeping, Old Wood, Old Iron etc., at Prince's and Victoria Dock, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Dock, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1911, on the Prince's and Victoria Dock, a lot of grain-A deposit, old wood, old iron, cotton, etc., time of knocking of 50 per cent. will be required at the Further conditions of sale on the purchaser, the undersigned. ...obtained from

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TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART & CURIOS.

The undersigned will on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1911, offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Rooms, next door to Messrs. King & Co., at the entrance of Medows Street, Fort, a collection of very valuable old China and Chinese Works of Art and Curios, of a Private Parsi gentleman and others consisting of old Imperial pieces, valuable and rare specimens of Tien-Chie; Shun-Che; Kang-He; Yung-Ching; Kien-Lung; Kea-King and other old periods.

Gold wired Cloisonne, Chiselled and Engraved bronze ware; old Embroidery. Costly Jade figures and carvings. Precious Crystal Articles and other old and rare works of Art and Curios.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th October, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE ON TUESDAY, 31st October, at 2-30 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 31st October, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 3rd floor of "Elward House," near Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bander, valuable mahogany and French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cabinets, ebonized iron framed, cottage piano by Rose, in excellent case, dining table, armchairs, sideboards, whatnot, glass, crockery and plateware, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, tables and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, oilpaintings, table ornaments, iron and brass bedsteads, etc., the property of J. W. Fido, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 28th October, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following size:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

8 12-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Pentakota" 2,209 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived here on Thursday evening from Zanzibar October 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" 2,391 tons Captain H. G. H. Lewellin arrived here on Friday from Aden, October 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Linga" 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer "Lichtenfels" 3,528 tons Captain H. Walldorff will sail to-day for Calcutta and Coast ports with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer "Fangturm" 3,112 tons Captain E. Tilemann, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Warroonga" 1,609 tons Captain Whitehead arrived here on Friday from Basrah October 11 via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo 35 cases opium and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... ...Luck.....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell.....R Navy

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	2 11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Clan Cameron	2285	Taylor	Mangalore	1 11	J F & Co
D&3 Lindula	2183	Logan	Gulf	1-11	M M & Co
F Nawab	2041	Elliott	Jeddah	2-11	Turner Morrison & Co
G Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	1-11	Bo & H S N Co
H Dalton Hall	2264	Gorst	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
L Rahmani	1873	Green	Jeddah	28 10	B & P S N Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones	Jeddah	29-10	B & H S N Co
N Brilliant Bque	3019	Grant	4 11	Philadelphia	Standard Oil Co
O Galilea	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	Mackintosh & Co
P C Fird Laciaz	3158	Reinner		W & A G & Co	
Q Islami	1604	Francis	Jeddah	29-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-11	W & A G & Co
3 Springburn	3173	Williams	Calcutta	2-11	A Yule & Co
4 Ildefeigh	2582	McClutcheon	Hull	31-10	A L S N Co
5 Fakhri	2555	Kass	Jeddah	H S N Co	
6 City of Vienna	2985	Gordon	Karachi	2-11	K N & Co
7 Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8 Iria	3119	Honywood	Karachi	31-10	M M & Co
10&11 Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	4 11	M M & Co
15 Bombay Maru	3398	Horl	3-11	N Y Kaisha	
16 Caledonia	1717	Shaw	Dunkirk	31 10	W & A G & Co

HWPD

Satrunjee	5 7	Hossein	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co
Punani	532	Fakira	Bavnagar	28-10 B S N Co
Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
26	Pentakota	Cole	Zanzibar, Oct 15
27	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Oct 23
	Himalaya	Gregor	London, Oct 14
	Warooga	Whitehead	Basrah, Oct 11

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Lichtenfels, Walldorff, for Calcutta, &c.
" Fangturm, Tilemann for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday —

Steamer Pentakota for Zanzibar, &c.
" City of Vienna for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the night of the 25th instant and is expected to arrive here on the evening of the 4th proximo.

The Ellerman Line City of London, passed Suez on the 26th instant and is due to arrive here at 8 a.m. on the 3rd proximo when passengers will be landed in the Victoria Docks.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday evening and she is expected to arrive here on Sunday the 29th instant at 5 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Bregenz, from Trieste, left Aden on the 26th inst. for Bombay and is due here on the 31st instant at 3 p.m.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Port Said for Bombay on the 25th instant for Bombay and the same Co's steamer the Capri, from Bombay arrived at Penang to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 cwts kissmis T Canjee; 52 cwts kajoo kernel G Sojpal; 30 bales woollen cutting V Sulliman; 39 bales wool R Peerchand; 18 bales wool P Moorchidhar; 94 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 7 bales wool M Madangopal; 50 bales wool M Ratansee 26 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales wool M Suntookchand.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—150 cwts kissmiss T Canjee; 130 cwts buffalo horns J M Rahimtoola; 300 cwts dry ginger G Suchedina; 2,500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 200 cwts fennelseed 3 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros; 30 bales cotton K Vishram and Co; 13 bales cowhides P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Delhi s—1 package woollen carpets The Cook and Sons.

Dalton Hall s—225 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—100 cwts cashewnuts Nusserwanjee Bros and Co; 200 cwts linseed 660 cwts castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri; 150 cwts fennel seed and 160 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhai.

FOR HULL.

Idderlagh s—4,387 cwts myrabollams K Kessawjee and Co; 3,750 cwts cotton seed L Pragjee.

Bassano s—8,000 cwts castorseed and 6,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Springburn s—10,566 cwts cottonseed and 900 cwts barley Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—137 1-2 cwts mowraseed M Valabdass; 375 cwts gum arabic M Jaferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton O Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cottonly H E Bode and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—32 cwts angoor and 6 cwts kissmis T Canjee; 800 bales twist and 1 3-4 cwts wheat flour M M Essabhoy; 325 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—475 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—1,000 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton M B Kaisha Ld.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton the M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARENDT—Oct 4, at 65 Rodney Street, Liverpool, W, the wife of Frank H Barendt, M D Lond, F R C S Eng, of a son.

GORDON-DUFF—Oct 5, at Dunsland, County Cork, the wife of Capt Lachlan Gordon Duff, of a son.

ST JOHN—Oct 4, at Plover Hill House, Hexham on Tyne, the wife of Capt B T St John, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

THESIGER—Oct 4, at the Old Vicarage, Peachley, Chepstow, the wife of the Hon Wilfred Thesiger, of a son.

GILLSON—Oct 2, at Lyscroft, Devizes, the wife of Capt R M T Gillson, the Wiltshire Regt. of a daughter.

LEE-ELLIOTT—Oct 5, at Blakeney Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev D Lee Elliott, MA, of a daughter.

RUGGE PRICE—Oct 2, at Ballycar, Waterford, the wife of Major Rugge Price, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONINGHAM—BEAUMONT—Oct 4, at Parish Church, Coggeshall, Capt Alfred Evelyn Coningham, R E, son of Major-Gen H E Coningham, to Amy Gwendolen, daughter of G F Beaumont.

DOBIE—ROUILLARD—Oct 4, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at the Scotch Church, 17 Rue Bayard, Paris, James Jardine Dobie, captain 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, to Laure, daughter of the late Judge Rouillard, of Mauritius.

HAMILTON—WESTON—Oct 7, at Vancouver, B C, Capt John Stewart Hamilton, late 5th Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Winifred Mary Percy, daughter of the late Percy Weston.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Sept 29, at Exmouth, Col Henry Cranstoun Adams, formerly commanding, subsequently honorary colonel 1st Devonshire Royal Garrison Art (Volunteers), aged 81.

HOWELL—October 2, at Tunbridge Wells, Arthur Pearse Howell, I C S (retired), formerly a Fellow of St John's College, Oxford, of 6 Cedar House, Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, aged 77, son of the late Sir Thomas Howell.

LAWES WITTEWRONGE—Oct 6, at Rothamsted, Sir Charles Lawes Wittewronge, Bart, aged 68.

LITTLE—Oct 4, Louis Stromeyer Little, B A Lond, F R C S Eng, M D Kiel, of the Roughets, Bleckingley, and late of Shanghai, China, aged 70.

THEED—Oct 7, at Exmouth, J H W Theed, captain Royal Navy (retired).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

"Divali Athletic Sports—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 3-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Nothing venture, nothing have."

Y. M. M. A.—The 27th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-morrow, Sunday, at 10-40 a.m. in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Abdul Wahed Asar will deliver a lecture on "Polygamy" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held on Monday the 30th instant, at 6 p. m. in the premises of the Elphinstone High School, when the Rev. J. Cameron will deliver a lecture on "Roman Numerals." The Rev. R. Strachan will preside. The public are cordially requested to attend with friends.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Nera" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4-30 P.M. to-morrow, Sunday. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France to close at 5-30 P.M. to-day, Saturday.

THE BOMBAY IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Iranian Association, Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M. A., Ph. D., will deliver the following lectures in Guzerati at the Zartoshti Anjuman Ateshbehram Hall:—"The Zoroastrian religion and how to understand it," on Monday, the 30th inst., at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), "Christians in Sassanian Persia", on Thursday, the 31st October at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), "Zoroastrian Virtues" on Wednesday, the 1st November, at 6-15 p.m, (S. T.), and "Zoroaster in Persian literature" on Thursday, the 2nd November, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.).

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday at the Morgue, Mr. E. T Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquest touching the death of Mahomed Jainudin, a winch-man in the Docks. On Thursday afternoon the deceased was returning from the Wari Bunder yard after leaving a boiler there. While crossing the line in the yard he tried to pass betwen some railway waggons, which were being shunted and was jammed between the buffers. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

Valse	Pathan	Quion
Selection	San Sebastian	Vollstedt
Descriptive	The Mikado	Sullivan
a Morceau	The Mill in the Black Barcarolle	Eilenberg
b Two Step	The Cockney	Tschaikowsky
Bell Solo	Joyful Peals	Valentin
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel
Nautical Selection	A Voyage to a Troop ship	Geo Miller

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

March	The Mulans Call	Eilenberg
Overture	Le Lac des Fees	Auber
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l
Selection	A Persian Princess	Jones
Serenade	O Sole Mio	Capua
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Patrol	The Coons	Lotter

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sir A Sullivan
Trio	Boundelmonte	Pacini
a Serenade	In this hour of Softened Splendour	Fiqueti
b Flower Gavotte	Hearts & Flowers	Tobani
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse	Rhein Sagen	Gung'l
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Ord Hume
Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo	W Byrne

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission, of Major A. P. D. C. Stuart and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play following programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Bells of Broadway	Clark
Overture	Zampa	Herald
Selection	Genviave De Brabant	Offenbach
Valse	Vision D' Amour	Joyce
Song	The King's way	Elgar
Selection	Florodora	Stuart
Two Step	I'll dance till the sun breaks through	Joyce
Orientale	Kismet	Markey

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—The Hon. Secretaries of the Parel Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay, have received a sum of Rs. 500 with the following letter from Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, who, after his recent serious illness at Poona, was brought down to Bombay on the 9th instant and was removed from the Victoria Terminus to his residence "Chateau Petit" at Warden Road by the members of the Division, under the supervision of their chief surgeon, Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. B. Naik Dandekar. "I have great pleasure in enclosing herein a cheque, No. E. 113,681 on the Bank of Bombay, for Rs. 500 in appreciation of the valuable services rendered to me by the members of the Brigade. The work of removal was carried out with great ease and to my entire satisfaction."

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Salsette" Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, brought about 250 passengers. She came about three hours and a half behind the usual time owing to the connecting steamer "Moldavia," having arrived late at Aden owing to the quarantine regulations at Port Said. The "Salsette" experienced easterly wind and strong adverse current in the Gulf of Aden, thence light westerly winds and fine weather.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Moulvie Abdulla Ahmed, Protector of Pilgrims, charged E. M. Jeewanji and another, agents of the Bombay-Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company and a ticket seller M. H. Fuzulla with cheating a number of Hajis.

Superintendent Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution; the accused were defended by Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barristers.

The prosecution case was that the accused informed Mr. Moulvie that their steamer "Shahjehan" would leave Bombay for Jeddah on the 20th instant; subsequently they sold a number of tickets to several Hajis in which it was stated that the steamer would leave Bombay for Jeddah on the 12th instant. The steamer, however, left Bombay on the 24th instant before which date two other steamers left for Jeddah and, consequently, several Hajis suffered loss. They therefore, made a complaint to the Police Commissioner who referred them to a court of law.

The case stands adjourned.

DUNLOP TYRES.

Trade Mark Prosecution.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, heard the case in which Mr. W. S. Tinkler of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited, charged Dorabji E. Mehta and N. E. Ghadiali, of Messrs. D. Langley and Company with infringing the Company's trade-mark.

Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant and the accused were defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. G. H. Khairaj, Barrister, respectively. The prosecution case was that the complainant's firm had been importing into India for many years past bicycle tyres and tubes bearing the word "Dunlop" as their trade-mark. They claimed an exclusive title over the use of the word "Dunlop" and charged the accused with infringement thereof, as they had been importing goods inferior in quality with the word "Dunlop" upon them.

After hearing the arguments, the Magistrate discharged the accused.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Power charged Jeena Hamir with criminal breach of trust as a bill-collector in respect of Rs. 8,348.

Rao Bahadur Sunderdass, solicitor, appeared for the complainant.

The accused was employed as a bill-collector with a cloth merchant, Vithaldas Ludha, and after collecting several bills absconded to Karachi, where he entrusted Rs. 6,800 to a Lohana boy named Jiwan. A theft was committed in Jiwan's house and the Karachi police were given information about the accused who was subsequently arrested.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RUSSIAN SANDOW.

We are pleased to announce that a special entertainment will be given to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the Royal Opera House by Wanna Krammer the Russian Sandow and champion strong man of Europe who, during his first visit to India, will appear in Bombay on this occasion only. A reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered to any one who can perform a specified feat which will first be accomplished by Wanna Krammer. The Russian is a very powerfully built man over six ft. in height and particulars of his interesting programme may be seen in our advertisement columns.

RAYMOND'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Raymond who gives such a marvellous performance of illusions at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, is now drawing large audiences to see his wonderful feats with handcuffs. His extrication of his wrists and ankles from all kinds of cunningly contrived cuffs and gyves is one of the finest exhibitions of skill which Bombay has witnessed from any entertainer for a long time. We may draw particular attention to the matinees, which will be given to-day and to-morrow afternoon, further particulars of which will be found in our advertisement columns.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-day and on Sunday afternoon matinee performances will be given at Harmston's Circus at Chanpati. The performances will commence each half price. ...o'clock and children will be admitted at Sunday evening, when each ...ion will get a silver watch will be given away. Each purchaser of a ticket will receive a coupon entitling the recipient to a chance of winning one of the watches. On Monday night, an amateur riding contest has been arranged for, when a trophy will be presented to the competitor making the best attempt to ride standing. To ensure safety a rope on a pulley will be attached to the competitors. The entries are limited to six.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Plague deaths	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	8
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	10
Total	0	1	71
Same date last year	3	3	80

THE Thakore Sahib of Gondal has arrived in England from France and will be in London until the end of November.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

20th Sunday after Trinity.—29nd October.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns, 7, 317, 321, 324; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns—308, 520, 431 Collections for Organ Fund Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev E E Hill; 8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a.m. and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m. Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Sunday School; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Wednesday 7-30 a. m. All Saints Thursday, 7-30 am, All Soul's and Holy Eucharist. Daily—8-30 a m, Matins daily; 5-15 p m, Evensong daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday 6-30 p m. The Preacher on Sunday will be the Rev. Paul Bull C.R. The Parade Service will be for men only.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a m Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p m Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion; Rev A H Sharpley, C M S 8-45 a m Matins: 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—Rev J Andrew Smith.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev Father Bisco. Langmore and Chard—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany; 8 45 a m Holy Communion: 5 15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.—Clergy; Rev, Father Moore; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-35 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p. m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul's—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-30 a. m, Masses; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes—Pastoral visit in Rosary Church.—6-30 and 8-30 a m Sunday services; 5-30 p m, Evening Service. Week days—6-30 and 7-15 a m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30. 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6. a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a. m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Coutinho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev A G Wright; 5 p m Sunday School. 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev J. F. Edwards; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at the Y M C A Hall—Minister: Rev H E Barrell.—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6 30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain: Rev J Cameron, 11 a m. Morning Service; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Psalm 108. Hymns, 197, 21, 334.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev A Wilson; 11 a m, Service at Parel; 11 a m United Service in St. Andrews Church; 5 p m Children's Service; 6-30 p m, Evening Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F

THE JUNGLE FOLK OF KELANTAN.

Talks with the Sakai.

Few tales have been told about the people who form the wild tribes of British Malaya. These timorous folk are outcasts, who wander restlessly about the mighty jungles of Malaya and speak a language of their own, quite distinct from the Malaya language. By tradition they claim to be the men of the land, and are generally recognised as the aborigines who fled, during the twelfth century, before the advance of the Mahomendan Malays who invaded the Peninsula from Malacca. They are known collectively as Sakai, but without much propriety, because several distinct tribes exist, each still speaking a crude and different dialect. At the present day they are under the heel of their masters, the Malays, and are so shy from constantly herding together in the silent woods and mountains that they are seldom seen by the majority of Europeans residents in the Far East. The general influence of the Malays in regard to these wild tribes has been in the direction of oppression, but trade and intermarriage has often brought about friendly relations.

A little while ago a party of them camped near Serasa, in the State of Kelantan, a station on one of the upper watery rivers of the territory which has recently been taken under British protection. Through the agency of a local Malay, who spoke their dialect, says a writer in the "Field," I succeeded in making arrangements for a visit to their camp, though it seemed doubtful if I should succeed in actually seeing them, because it was pointed out to me by the Malays that, having heard of the arrival of the white men in the State, and being conscious of their own inferiority, they would naturally be suspicious and fearful. Nevertheless, on the day appointed, two aged representatives of the Sakai came in to greet us, and I started with them in a small dug-out canoe and paddled down the main stream. Both old creatures were partially clad in dirty sarongs, or coloured cotton wrappers; one was a cadaverous-looking old man, the other an evil-avoured but well-meaning old woman. It was easy to recognise from the mop of frizzy hair worn by the woman and her dark skin that she was an "orang pangan utan," literally in Malay a jungle dweller, belonging to the Semang tribe, and, as both were clad in sarongs in place of their customary apron of leaves or girdle of bark, it might be surmised that they had been in close contact with the Malays. The old woman, who was evidently a "tame Sakai," spoke Malay fairly fluently, and could be drawn into a conversation, but the man, who bore the marks of privation and disease, could not be prevailed upon to take any part in it. He only gave a guttural grunt occasionally, and shivered with ague from time to time as he crouched on the seat of the boat in the attitude known in Malay as "meleagong," to sit on the ground wrapped in thought.

WELL HIDDEN VILLAGE.

At noon we turned sharply, headed for the mouth of the Serasa River (a small jungle stream with a grateful canopy of green wood shade), and poled up it for some distance until we met a stalwart, dark-skinned, curly-headed young Pangan, who was felling bamboos on the river bank. A weird-sounding conversation ensued between him and the old woman, and the boy was evidently directed to announce our arrival. He disappeared into the jungle, while we proceeded to pole up stream more leisurely, until we finally landed near the trunk of a fallen tree in the depth of the forest. A rather tedious climb brought us to the top of a hill and after groping for some way along an old jungle game track, almost entirely hidden by undergrowth, our friends warned us that we were nearing their village; this was so well hidden that, in spite of the warning, we were taken by surprise when we suddenly stepped into it. The village was merely a small, roughly cleared space at the foot of some giant trees, with about seven or eight rickety lean-to booths carelessly erected on the ground, roofed, floored, and partially inclosed with brushwood and jungle palm leaves. The whole aspect was squalid, desolate, and dirty. About thirty men, women, and children clustered together and jabbered to one another on my approach, while a little brown dwarf with a hideous deformity of the spine, who had been left unsupported near a smouldering fire, wailed in terror as if contracted by some fearful ghoul or foreign devil. Most of the people in this primitive village were as tall as, but perhaps more comely than, the average brown-skinned Kelantan Malay. In colour they were a decidedly dusky brown, but did not approach a sooty black: the hair of the younger men was crisp and curly, but that of the women frizzly, although not compact like astrakan. Both sexes had fine, bright, forward-bearing broand eyes. These features, with large hands and comparatively straight noses, suggested a Papuan origin similar to the Andamanese, but there were also points suggestive of the negro. Many—indeed, the majority of them—were suffering severely from malacial fever and from loathsome forms of skin disease. Among these were examples of a disease called yaws, indigenous to Africa; it has been conveyed to the West Indies by negro slaves, and perhaps has been introduced to Malacca in the same way. A few English medicines were soon disposed of and some presents (red cloth, tobacco, cheap mirrors, and the like) were accepted and evidently highly prized. The sons of the distracted little hunchback eventually gave way to the delight and novelty of puffing a cheap cigarette, and the distribution of a boxful of them further helped to relieve the tension, but there was a general move towards the jungle when I produced my camera, which was mistaken for a kind of gun. The photographs taken on this occasion were not successful, but others taken in Kelantan under similar conditions serve equally well as illustrations. The next day the jungle folk had struck their camp and had gone further inland They seldom stay for any length of time in one place.

A SECOND VISIT.

Shortly afterwards some Sakai appeared at the house of the Tok Kuen, or local Malay chief, with some fruit, resin, and rattans to barter for rice and salt, and it was easy to arrange for another visit to their camp. This time a small part of us, including the Tok Kuen, the pawang or witch doctor of the village, two of my men, and two other Malays, started early after sunrise to walk through the jungle to the camp. The pawang knew the way and it was reassuring to have him with us; these men are generally intelligent, friendly individuals, who get much of their knowledge regarding herbs, native medicines, and wood craft from the dwellers in the jungle. Our pawang, an old, white-haired, active little brown man, led the way, and was the first to point out the recent tracks of a tiger, to scent some wild pig, and to put up a chattering jungle fowl. After two hours of wading in and out of small streams, clambering up hills, slipping, sliding, and scrambling through the evergreen Malay jungle, we finally reached "bukit ehan" (literally the breathless hill) and found a small, empty Sakai camp. Like the Semang village at Serasa, it merely consisted of a few temporary and very crazy lean-to shelters, but in this case the floors were made of small sticks placed horizontally and parallel, and raised about 6in. from the ground. They had just been built by the women folk, whose exclusive duty it is to erect them, and were only slightly raised from the ground, so that those who watched by night could hear clearly and smell the approach of wild animals. The Sakai possess in general great acuteness of the external senses, which in their unsettled life they are constantly called on to exercise from early childhood. The perfection which they attain as well as their capability of enduring continued exertion on long journeys, seems to be simply the result of early training. They generally find sufficient subsistence in the jungle, and lead on the whole a peaceful existence. The Malays said that the wild men go out and disperse in jungle daily at sunrise, with blowpipes and darts, to shoot birds, monkeys, wild pig, and small game, such as the mouse deer, on which they feed after roasting the flesh; they also collect frogs and snakes, a few nourishing fruits, a few salutary roots, and thus supply their most immediate wants. They reassemble and return to their camp at sunset, when fires are kindled either by flint and steel or by the cross friction of two pieces of dry bamboo. They neither rob nor steal, but are said to once and to have no form of worship. The marriage ceremony is very simple, and consists in plighting troth before the chief, who inquires if the man is sufficiently armed, and on the bridegroom satisfying the chief that he possesses a blowpipe and some form of iron chopper, nothing further is necessary, except (among the Semang) that he has to chase his intended bride round a tree until he succeeds in catching her.

SHOOTING WITH A BLOWPIPE.

As I have said, on the occasion of my second visit to the Sakai, we reached their camp to find it empty, but a series of howls by the pawang at last brought a response from someone who had apparently been hiding near by. This proved to be the chief, who eventually succeeded in persuading the rest of his people to assemble; they were a family party of six or seven men, with their wives and children. These people were Semang, similar in appearance to the aborigines at Serasa, but more healthy, of much better physique and less timid; they were clothed like the rustic Malay, and most of the men, following the example of "tame Sakai," who imitate Malay customs, had shaved their heads. The chief good-naturedly gave us an exhibition of shooting with a blowpipe. He shot at a target with pellets of hardened resin. All the tribes are very proficient with this weapon, which consists of a hollow bamboo about 7ft. or 8ft. in length and about 1·2in. in diameter, perfectly straight, and furnished with an inner lining of bamboo and a small wooden cup as a mouthpiece. Many of the blowpipes are decorated with patterns in carving. Poisoned darts or balls of clay are propelled from them by means of the breath and the help of a bit of pith. Some of the other tribes use a primitive bow and arrow in addition to the blowpipe. This is a powerful weapon, with a shaft made of iron wood about 2 yards in length and 2in. in breadth at the widest part, and a string made of twisted bark about 1·8in. thick. The arrows are either wholly of wood, spear-shaped, with a blade of 4in. and length of shaft about 3ft., or tipped with a rough barbed piece of iron. The poisoned wounds of five arrows from a bow are said to be sufficient to kill an elephant. The darts and arrows are generally made from the steam of the bertam palm ("Eugeissona tristis") and dipped for nearly an inch in upon poison. This is obtained from the upas or upas tree ("Antiaris toxicaria") by making an incision in the trunk, collecting the juice, and (it is said) mixing various other poisonous ingredients, such as the poison glands of snakes, white arsenic, and putrid offal. The result is a black, sticky substance, and the effect on man is said to be very rapid and fatal. The only antidote known to the Malays is to eat a mouthful of earth immediately after receiving a wound. The tohkuen considered this to be a sovereign remedy, but the pawang did not care to express an opinion. The awe which had been inspired by our visit was now beginning to wear off, and after a good deal of persuasion we induced some of the Semang to dance. The Kelantan jungle folk are noted for their dancing, but their singing is held to be inferior to the Malay singing. The improvised nautch, which was finally got up for our benefit, was a very simple affair. The band was quickly provided from the jungle by cutting two pieces of green bamboo, each about 2ft. in length and 6in. in diameter. A child manipulated them, and by striking the ends alternately against the root of a tree produced an excellent imitation of the sound of a Malay native drum. The chief performers were three girls, who commenced shyly with a series of slow movements of their hands and bodies, and then, gradually gaining more assurance, began to sing in a plaintive, monotonous chant which grew quicker, until it became a melody, to which they moved in and out and danced with unrestrained grace, as if to the measure of a simple minuet. Even the habitually serious and ironical expression of the oldwoman softened at the sight of this artless impromptu entertainment, at the conclusion of which we left the camp.

These poor outcast of civilisation and society had danced for us in the heat of the day, and I could not help thinking, as we returned gravely to the civilisation of our headquarters, how fascinating their performance would have been if held on some chosen sward by the silvery light of an Eastern moon, instead of on a roughly cleared space under the perpendicular rays of a tropical sun

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

We are always searching in the treasure heaps of the past, says a Paris lady correspondent in mail week, for something to fit into the fashions of the movement. One of the prettiest revivals this season is that of the old-world chenille embroidery. Chenille is even softer than velvet, and the coils and twists, the floral patterns and conventional designs which are worked on mousseline de soie on the new afternoon gowns being a far more attractive air into the scheme than last year's inevitable soutache. The chenille fringe, too, is prettier and more "floss" than any other kind, and better adapted to the afternoon frocks of to-day.

COLOUR ALLIANCES.

It is curious what a hold the new dark shade of corbeau blue has upon the mind of the couturiere. This tone, which is scarcely, if at all, distinguishable from navy blue, is used in mousseline-de-soie as a veiling to most colours. It has taken the place of the black veiling of last year. Cherry-colour, which is so much in vogue in Paris for afternoon gowns and "tea-frocks," requires something to tone it down a little, and the veiling of corbeau blue mousseline is consequently chosen. It is likewise used for a veiling to pale mist grey, and for certain shades of green as well as for the lovely ochre tint of which some of the tea-frocks are made. This latter, when carried out in charmeuse veiled with corbeau blue mousseline, in the form of a short tunic, half of which is covered with the chenille pattern, and which is finished with a chenille fringe, makes a charming ensemble. The narrow edging of fur is a feature of nearly all these frocks, while a very handsome effect is produced on the evening gowns by the long, leaf-shaped train which is almost invariably edged with fur all round.

FRINGED "STOLES"

The woman who possesses a silk or satin tailor-made will be sure to bring it into constant use during the coming season. In soft black taffetas, which is being warmly welcomed back to favour, it has a great deal of charm, and for afternoon wear can hardly be excelled. The flat stole-shaped piece which makes the tablier back and front on the skirts of the cloth tailor suits, will appear as well—edged with fringe—on these silk costumes, while the flat stole is likewise introduced at the back of the little coat. This reaches just to the edge of the basque and starts from a kind of yoke piece which forms the top of the coat, while it is caught to the waist with a st tah or two and then hangs loose. A model made with this "stole" had the tunic draped obliquely across the figure, and was also edged with silk fringe.

THE SEASON'S BOOTS.

With autumn walking and driving suits, boots are no longer. The golosh is of the same shade and the boots are of the same cloth as the dress while they are fastened with oxley-looking buttons and button holes. In some instances dog-skin dyed to match the costume is preferred to patent leather, and just now white stockings and boots are being worn with navy and dark tailor-suits. This is a distinctly bizarre craze, as it makes the feet look very conspicuous, and is only to be recommended to women with trim, well shaped feet and ankles. Tan shoes and boots have not been enjoying much favour this season in spite of the fact that brown will be very much in evidence for the new frocks. This is always a becoming choice for winter, especially for the brown-eyed woman, and a chestnut velvet or silk toilette is exceedingly smart. The Parisienne, who is nothing, if not original, has likewise conceived the notion of matching her handbag of mammoth proportions to her gown, so that bag, costume, and the tops of the boots are all designed in the same material and shade. When these are carried out in moire, in some rich, dark colour, the effect is very good.

EVENING HEADGEAR.

The evening hat of the Frenchwoman continues very large. It is, besides, almost invariably trimmed with feathers in some form or other. A black velvet shape trimmed all round the edge of the brim with white ostrich feathers provides a popular and effective hat. There is, however, hardly much beauty in this ostrich trimming when examined closely, as it is made entirely of tiny little bits of feathers grouped together.

If your recipe says
"use Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar,"—DON'T. Use "Paisley Flour" instead. It is better. There is a wonderful lightness in bread and cakes raised with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder
and they are so digestible.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

VERY PATIENT INDEED.

Millie (watching a revolving light on the coast)—How patient sailors are, Jack.

Jack—Are they, dear?

Millie—They must be! The wind has blown out that light six times, and they still keep on lighting it again.

CAUGHT THE WORM.

She—Yes I'm sorry I married you; so there!

He—Oh! You were glad to get anybody, I fancy. You were no young bird when I married you.

She—No. But considering what I got you must admit I was an early bird.

IN MOST THINGS.

Visitor—So, your boy is in college, is he, Mr. Corntossle?

Farmer—I can't say exactly. He's in their football eleven, and in their rowin' crew, an' in their jimmanyzeeum, an' in their domytory, but whether he's ever in their college is more'n I kin find out by his letters.

KNOWLEDGE.

Noah's wife, wrote one boy in a recent school examination in England, was called Joan of Arc.

Water, wrote another, is composed of two gases oxygen and cambridgen.

Lava contributed a third youth is what the barber puts on your face.

A blizzard insisted a fourth, is the inside of a fowl.

GAVE THE SHOW AWAY.

Mrs. Smith was showing a visitor a new hat-tand she had recently purchased when her little boy came in and forgot to remove his hat. Thinking to teach him a lesson, she said:—

Samuel what did I buy that hatstand for?

For even and-sixpence, answered Samuel promptly but you said I wasn't to tell anybody.

MAUDIE'S PRESENT.

Maudie was evidently feeling embarrassed about something, and she blushed prettily as she told the sister of her fiance that she would like to buy a birthday present for him.

You know him better than I do, she said so I came to you to ask your advice.

Yes! said her future sister-in-law enquiringly.

What went on the blushing Maudie would you advise me to get?

Oh, I don't know, replied the other girl carelessly I could only advise you in general terms. From what I know of him, I should say he would appreciate something that he could pawn easily!

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A man who, with his wife, is employed on a farm in Shropshire, recently found himself in a bad predicament when, in attempting to evade the onslaughts of a savage dog, assistance came in the shape of his wife.

When the woman came up the dog had fastened his teeth in the calf of her husband's leg and was holding on for dear life. Seizing a stone in the road the wife was about to hurl it, when the husband, with wonderful presence of mind, shouted—

Mary! Mary! Don't throw the stone at the dog. Throw it at me!

A GREAT TEMPTATION.

A well-known Scottish architect was travelling in Palestine recently when news reached him of an addition to his family circle. The happy father immediately provided himself with some water from the Jordan to carry home for the christening of the infant, and returned to Scotland.

On the Sunday appointed for the ceremony he duly presented himself at the church and sought out the beedle in order to hand over the precious water to his care. He pulled the flask from his pocket, but the beadle held up a warning hand and came nearer to whisper:—

No the noo sir; no the noo! Maybe after the kirk's oot.

GO AWAY.

A company of colored actors was playing Othello in Alabama. Everything had gone along nicely until they came to the scene where Desdemona's fidelity is to be tested. Iago has secured had handkerchief by cajolery, with the connivance of Othello himself, that her incontinence may be established.

Othello—Desdemona, where am dat handkerchief? (Desdemona remains silent.)

Othello—Desdemona, once more I ask yo; where am dat hankerchef?

At this juncture and old negro woman in the front of the house rose furiously from her seat; Go away, yo fool niggah, she exclaimed loudly. Wipe youah nose or youah sleeve and let display go on.

HE WAS THANKFUL.

Well, said the artist. The critic fixed his eyeglass and examined the canvas. He went close up to it; then moved away from it; then viewed it from the south-west corner; then tried it from the north-west wall. Good! he said finally. Distinctly good! One of the best pictures of a coal mine I've ever seen! Perhaps the lightning——

Coal mine, sir! cried the artist. Coal mine! He glared at the critic angrily and clenched his slender fingers. It's a bird's eye view of Blackpool! You are an ass, sir!

Oh, am I? retorted the critic warmly. Well, that may be. But let me tell you that, if that picture represents a bird's eye view of anywhere. I'm thankful that I'm not a bird!

THOUGHTFUL PADDY.

The district visitor was doing the slums.

Goodness, Mrs. Docherty! she exclaimed. However did you get that black eye?

It was the result of a trifling altercation, mum, responded Mrs. Docherty.

Dear, dear! exclaimed the visitor, as she held up her hands in horror. What a dreadful man your husband must be!

No at all, mum, reported Mrs. Docherty, with dignity. Paddy's hasty, but he's a gintleman at heart. Of can tell ye that after held given me this black eye he sat howillin' the cowl frying' pan fornenst it for nearly an hour trying to reduce the swellin', mum. Sure, mum, a little bit of attention like that goes a long way to make married loife happy, as I daresay you've found yourself, mum.

ADMITTED FREE!

One evening at 7 o'clock a man with a wife and eleven children, many of them grown up, appeared at the entrance to an entertainment hall, bought two tickets, and demanded that the entire family should be admitted.

The doorkeeper declined to admit the family with two tickets only.

But all these are my children, said the man.

Of course, said the doorkeeper; but some of them are too old to be admitted free.

Too old? What's that to do with it? Don't it say on your bills that children under twelve are admitted free with parents?

Yes.

Well, I've got eleven children, and if eleven children aren't under twelve I'm beat.

A GRACELESS G ESEMENT.

The holidays were waning, and so were their terms of affection.

The first week it had been dear; the second, darling: the third, devoted. But now, elapsed in each other's arms, their tongues were mute for lack of original inspirations.

A long silence was broken only by the waving of the waves and the guiling of the gulls. Then, in despair, he restored once more to the old, familiar phrases.

Dear Daisikins, he whispered, do you love me?

She pinched his arm affectionately and sighed.

It seems impossible, my Algypip, that you should really love me!

Why that's just what my mother says! exclaimed the young man, beaming joyfully. How splendidly you two will get along together.

LIKE A LADY.

A little girl from the East End of London was invited the other day to a garden-party given by a very aristocratic lady to a group of little slum children. The little girl, as she drank her tea and ate her plum cake on a velvet lawn under a waite-brooming cherry tree, said to her hostess—

Does your husband drink?

Why—er—no, not to excess, was the astonished reply.

How much does he make?

He doesn't work, said the lady. He is a capitalist.

You keep out of debt, I hope?

Of course, child. What on earth——

Your color looks natural—I trust you don't paint.

Look here, exclaimed the hostess, what do you mean by all these impudent questions?

Impudent? said the little girl. Why, ma'am, mother told me to be sure and behave like a lady, and when ladies call at our house they always question mother like that.

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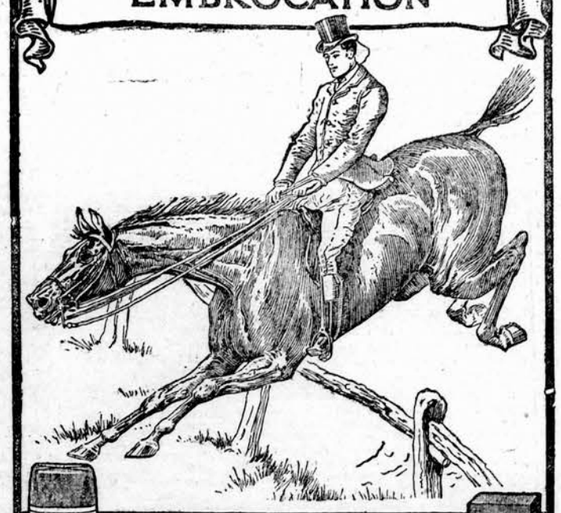
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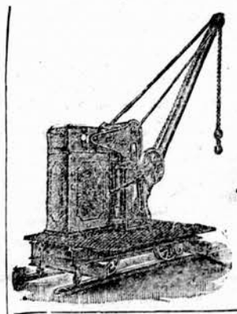
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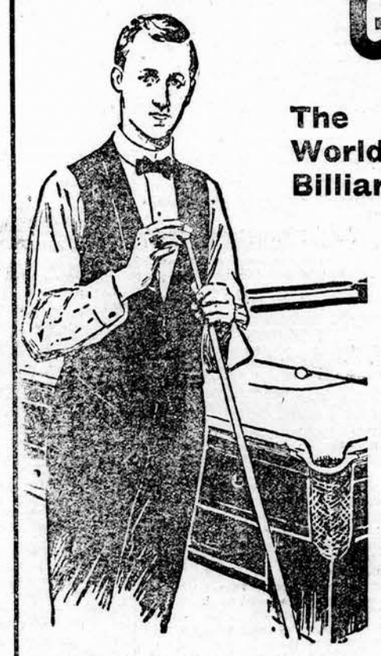

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This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other.
As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—
"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.
"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.
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1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.
*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,600 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.
O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.
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Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.
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A YEAR'S WORK AT BRITISH POST OFFICE.

Interesting Statistics.

Mr. H. Samuel, M. P., the Postmaster-General in his annual report on the work of his department, points out that the total number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year was 5,281,100,000, made up as follows :—

Letters, 3,047,600,000; postcards, 871,400,000; halfpenny packets, 1,044,100,000; newspapers, 196,300,000; and parcels, 121,800,000. The letters show an increase of 3.4 percent., as compared with an increase of 1.4 per cent. in 1909-10. The number of postcards delivered in the whole of the United Kingdom is slightly greater than last year. The continued decline in the number of newspapers delivered everywhere except in Ireland is probably due to increased facilities for their delivery through other channels than the Post Office.

The total number of express services performed was 2,257,735, as compared with 2,140,945 in the previous year, an increase of 5.5 per cent. Last year the increase was 11.5 per cent. The total number of undelivered packets of all kinds, including unaddressed packets and articles found loose, dealt with during the year is estimated to have reached a total of 34,419,000. The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year is estimated at 467,000, as compared with 427,000 in the preceding year. Among the articles found loose was a letter of credit for £1,000, which had been deposited in a pillar box.

The face value of the worn bronze coin withdrawn from circulation through the Post Office at the request of the Royal Mint during the year was £22,320, making a total of £52,755 withdrawn since the commencement of the collection in May 1908. It has been ascertained from the Mint that the coin withdrawn during the year 1910-11 showed a variation from standard weight equal to a loss of about 11.08 per cent. The collection of worn coins is being continued during the current financial year.

The total number of old age pensions paid during the year was 39,955,842, representing an amount of £9,675,293, an increase of 14per cent. both in number and amount as compared with the previous year. The removal of the pauper disqualification on Jan. 1, 1911, was largely responsible for the increase, the payments during the last quarter of the financial year being on the average about 200,000 a week more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the year the total number of telegrams despatched was 86,707,000, showing a decrease of 177,000, but the receipts of £2,773,265 were an increase of £4,213. The General Election in December again caused much extra work. During the first fortnight of the election over 15,000,000 words of Press traffic passed through the Central Telegraph Office, an increase of more than 1,000,000 words as compared with the corresponding period of the election in the January preceding. The work was proportionately heavy in the Provinces.

Much attention, continues Mr. Samuel, has been given to the methods of delivering telegrams, with a view both to greater expedition and to the reduction of the number of boy messengers. The general delivery by telephone to subscribers to which I referred last year is still in the experimental stage, but a further development is contemplated. Arrangements have been made in many places for the delivery by telephone of urgent telegrams which come to hand at night after the ordinary telegraph offices are closed. This is quicker than the old method of delivery by messenger from some distant office on the payment of a charge for porterage.

A system has also been organised for forwarding by post telegrams which, in consequence of the closing of the wires for the night, cannot be telegraphed to their destination until the next morning. The messages are treated in transit as express letters; and, except when delivery by messenger would be more expeditious, they are delivered by postmen in the same way as registered letters—that is to say, they are handed to the addressee's representative, and are not dropped into the letter-box with ordinary correspondence. The system is not used where it would involve any danger of delay, but in many cases, both in country places and in the neighbourhood of London, it enables delivery to be accelerated, and good use has been made of it.

The number of radiotelegrams dealt with at the Post Office coast stations during the year shows a satisfactory increase, the outward radiotelegrams to ships reaching a total of 5,649, as compared with 3,266 in 909-10, and inward radiotelegrams from ships 34,161, as compared with 27,727 in 1909-10; the total increase being 8,808, or 28.4 per cent. The revenue derived from these radiotelegrams was £7,941. It is not possible to make a comparison with the previous financial year, because the station did not come into the hands of the Post Office until October 1909, but the revenue for the period of six months ended March 31, 1911, shows an increase of 39.5 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1909-10, the figures being 23,237 and 42,313. The total [illegible] British ships already equipped or in course [illegible] 290 as compared with 130 twelve

[illegible]NT HUNTING IN SIERRA LEONE.

Under the heading of "After Elephant in the Sierra Leone Protectorate and French Guinea," Lieut. G. E. T. Wills contributes an interesting article to "Baily's Magazine," in which he describes some of his adventures. After referring to the way in which he got into touch with a herd of elephants, he proceeds :—There were about forty of them, and their trail led us over some of the vilest country it was possible for even an elephant to select, and we frequently experienced the extremely doubtful pleasure of wading in water and "putter-putter" (ooze) above the waist, one place, I remember taking us over twenty minutes to cross in this manner.

In addition, the day was scorchingly hot, but in spite of all discomforts we pressed forward hour after hour, bathed in sweat, constantly tripped up with "tie-tie," half-blinded with elephant grass, lacerated by thorns, and unmercifully maltreated by tsetse-fly and those atrocious red-tree ants.

About ten o'clock we struck a fair-sized river, which was in flood, and further progress seemed barred, as we had very little hope of discovering any means of transport within reasonable distance. However, on commencing to search the bank we had the exceeding good fortune to find a canoe hidden only a few yards from the spot where the elephants had crossed. This we commandeered, and, crossing with as little delay as possible, continued to follow up the spoor.

Three more hours passed, and then we suddenly came in sight of the herd moving silently over a fairly open stretch of grass-bush in front. They were pulling small boughs from the trees and eating as they went along, and as they stalked in their majestic manner through the jungle,a nature study of unusual charm and beauty was presented, which once seen was unlikely to be forgotten.

The whole herd had entered a belt of comparatively close bush before I succeeded in getting near enough for a shot, but following them in, I made out a good tusker about twenty yards to my right and broadside on. I gave him a shot in the vicinity of the brain, and he dropped and was unable to rise again.

Without pausing to see the effect of the shot, I reloaded, and it was fortunate I lost no time, for another bull, who was rather nearer to me, although previously hidden by bush, was commencing to charge with ears forward and trunk upraised on seeing his companion fall.

I brought him down with a particularly lucky shot in the mouth, the bullet striking the jaw bone and being directed downwards and through the lungs and heart, killing him instantly.

While snatching a few moments' rest, the tracker expressed the opinion that the remainder of the herd, which had stampeded on the report of my first shot, would cross the Skarcies at the bend of the river and re-cross at a spot he knew further up and that with good luck we might bade them off.

In the hope of carying out this plan we started again immediately, and two hours later reached the point of the river indicated by the hunting-man. We heard a terrific splashing and crashing noise less than a hundred yards further down the river, and although we could see nothing because of the bush, there was no mistaking the cause of the disturbance, it was a herd of elephant clambering up the overhanging bank on our side of the river.

Running quietly forward, we found the whole herd—our old friends—assembled round a large bombax tree, about fifty yards from the spot where they had crossed.

During the next few moments I became the victim of one of the most unfortunate mishaps which can befall a hunter, for although I repeatedly endeavoured to get a shot off at the largest bull, a persistent misfiring of my rifle effectually prevented my doing so.

The elephants winded us almost immediately and stampeded down to the river making quite a broad and formidable clearance of trees and bush to within half a dozen yards of the water's edge where they hastily converged on their leader and entered the river again at precisely the same place where they had just crossed.

We followed and worked our way to the extreme edge of the bank, and were then much surprised to find that they had not attempted to swim over, but had ranged themselves along under the overhanging bush, their almost submerged heads making an irregular and curious line as they stood facing the bank rather less than nine feet out.

Once more I essayed to bring down my animal, but without effect, for, as I afterwards found, the end of the firing-pin of the rifle had broken off. My disappointment was particularly keen at losing such a golden opportunity, for we were so close to the elephants that I could have touched several of them with a long stick.

The herd again winded us, and then we witnessed that very fine sight which few living people have seen—a herd of wild elephant swimming a large river. Elephants are very powerful swimmers, and these kept a more or less direct line across in spite of the strong current. On reaching the opposite bank they assisted themselves up the steep incline by curling their trunks around the overhanging branches, and then disappeared into the bush.

TURKEY FROM WITHIN.

Quarrels and Dissension.

The political situation in Turkey, which for some months past has been in an unsatisfactory state, is now still further complicated by the entrance on the scene of Italy and her designs on Tripoli. As a result of internal dissensions, the Ottoman Cabinet is weak, and its policy, if it may be said to have one, is vacillating and uncertain.

Had the Young Turks wrote the Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" on Sept. 29, been left to themselves until after the conference of the Union and Progress party in Salonika, next month, they would no doubt have settled their quarrels, and a Cabinet with a working majority in the Chamber of Deputies would have been formed. To venture an opinion at the present time as to the probable character of such a Cabinet would be mere guesswork. The balance of power between the two bodies of opinion within the committee is so close, and there is so considerable an element outside the committee ranks whose future attitude is uncertain, that no prophesy can be made with any degree of confidence.

It is the hope of the advance branch of the committee that they can form a Cabinet of their own nominees. In other words, they believe they can dispense with such men as Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Minister of War, and Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizir, and replace them by younger men more in sympathy with their own progressive views. To succeed in this they must, of course, have the support of the army, but if rumour can be credited this can be ensured, as the young officers are tired of the futile campaigns the indecision, and the total absence of progressive legislation which have characterised the present Government.

A LESSON LEARNED.

The programme of the Young Turks, if they come to power with sufficient force, as they had anticipated would be the case, would differ in at least one essential point from their policy of recent years. It is said they will no longer endeavour to "Ottomanise," the non-Turkish element, as they heretofore endeavoured to do in vain. They have apparently at last understood the impossibility of trying to make people loyal by ormid invasion, and in future it may be an ireipated that they will leave Albania and Arabia much more alone, and endeavour to govern the country by a decentralisation of the government from the capital to the vilayets.

With the exception of this important alteration, the remainder of their programme will consist of radical reforms of the administration, social legislation, and the opening up and development of the country; in short, the programme of the first days of the revolution. The programme of the adverse Conservative party, is more difficult to define. They speak of maintaining the old customs and traditions, and of progress by degrees, as the country is able to understand and appreciate what liberty means.

But when closely examined their policy is to all intents and purposes a form of benevolent despotism. The country would be ruled by the Sovereign acting through his Cabinet, and the Chamber of Deputies would exist more as a consultative body than as a house of legislation. This programme, however, is considered by the Young Turks as nothing less than reactionary. Too much would depend on the policy and wishes of the Sovereign. The Government might be justly and successfully administered under Sultan Mehmet, but no guarantee would exist that despotism pure and simple might not follow with the change of reign, especially as it is generally recognised that Youssouf Izzedine Effendi, the heir-apparant, is a man of strong will and high ambitions, who would not readily accept the restraint of constitutional government.

STRENGTH OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

The principal, if not only, strength of the Conservative party lies in the fact that they possess within their ranks a large number of tried and comparatively able men, persons accustomed to govern, used to diplomacy, and experienced in the manners as well as the limitations of the people. It is doubtful, however, whether the Conservative party would have the confidence to assume the responsibilities of government at the present time. However good their intentions, and however wise their policy might be, they would feel that they were constantly under suspicion, and they would have the certitude that any slight blunder or diplomatic reverse would bring about their speedy downfall.

They prefer, therefore, to see the Young Turks try their hand yet once more, this time with an "All-Young Cabinet," and without the help or hindrance of any members of the Conservative party. If, after the Young Turks have tried again, they should utterly fail, then and then only, would their opponents be disposed to risk the hazard of accepting office. The position was thus sufficiently complicated before the commencement in the Italian Press of the campaign in favour of the occupation of Tripoli, which has culminated in the presentation of an ultimatum to Turkey, requiring the evacuation of Tripoli and Barbary within twenty-four hours.

To-day Turkey is on the verge of a war with a European Power whose fleet overwhelmingly superior to the Ottoman Navy and whose territory lies at so safe a distance that the Turkish army is of no avail as a weapon either of defence or retaliation. This action on the part of Italy has struck a further blow at the prestige of Constitutional Turkey, and has added a grave element of danger to the situation.

YOUNG TURKEY TO BLAME.

It may be true that Young Turkey is to blame for having pursued a policy which has alienated from them the sympathy and support of old and tried friends. The attitude of the Young Turks towards either France or England has not been such as to encourage the latter to-day to bring pressure to bear upon Italy. Both these countries, it is said, will content themselves by maintaining a strict neutrality. Turkey has been thrown back for support on her new friends, Germany and Austria, who, it might be supposed, would prevail upon their ally Italy to keep the peace. It is said that the Sultan telegraphed recently directly to the Emperor William begging for his help, and that an official Note in the same sense has been sent to the Austrian Government. So far, however, there are no indications that either Power is disposed to intervene. So much for the new friends!

The outlook from the Turkish point of view is full of anxieties.

The revenues of the country in its present condition are not sufficient to meet the annual expenditure. To increase the productive power of the country sufficiently to correct this state of affairs, vast sums of money must be spent on railways and works of development. But this capital cannot be obtained, as Europe has no confidence in Ottoman administration. Therefore, one of two things would seem inevitable. Either Turkey must accept foreign financial control (which would be the beginning of the end), or, in the course of the next few years, the nation will be faced with bankruptcy, when again foreign intervention would follow.

It is pointed out in this connection that Europe is less ready to lend to Turkey than was the case a few years ago, and it is argued that pressure is being brought to bear on Turkey with some ulterior object in view. If it comes to facing facts, it must be confessed that Turkey to-day stands without any staunch friend and surrounded by many enemies.

COTTON CONGRESS IN BERLIN.

Secretary To Visit India.

The International Committee of the United Cotton-Growing Associations held on Oct. 9 the first of its meetings, taking place in Berlin. The Committee assembled in the Colonial Office and were welcomed by the Colonial Secretary or State Dr. von Lindequist, who opened the proceedings with a speech in which he declared that the German Colonial office had followed with the deepest interest and sympathy the efforts of the Committee to promote the cultivation of the cotton plant in regions where it was not yet grown. Dr. von Lindequist then gave an account of the development of cotton growing in German East Africa, the Cameroons, and Togoland, and expressed himself satisfied with the progress that had been made especially in the two last-named colonies.

Sir Charles Macara, in reply, declared that he had learned with the greatest pleasure from the address of the Colonial Secretary of the marked progress which the German Colonial Office was able to report in the German Colonies since the Committee last met in Berlin in 1906. It was only by such systematic and methodical efforts on the part of all countries that the important problem of supplying the world with all the cotton it needed could be successfully solved.

In the evening the Committee were guests at a banquet in the Berlin Exchange.

PROPOSAL TO VISIT EGYPT.

The Committee on Oct. 10 continued its sittings, Sir Charles Macara presiding. A sub-committee, of which Herr Kuffler, of Austria, was chairman, submitted a proposal for a uniform and universal cotton contract for use in the purchase of cotton in all countries. The new contract abolishes the old plan of estimating the amount of moisture by thrusting a hand in the bale, and provides for scientific tests for moisture. It will encourage, it is believed, the new and improved style of pressing and baling cotton.

The Committee were informed that with the object of encouraging the cultivation of long staple cotton in India the Bombay Millowners' Association had agreed to pay a fixed premium to growers of cotton of this quality. High hopes are entertained of the future of cotton crops in India and it is of the highest importance that everything possible should be done to improve their quality.

Reports on the condition of cotton grown in Egypt having been carefully considered, the Committee decided that a small delegation should visit Egypt during the autumn with a view to arranging for the visit of a larger delegation next year. It is hoped that the deputation will follow the example of the one which went to the United States in 1907. Its members visited the cotton fields, attended a congress of cotton planters and spinners at Atlanta, and initiated many reforms which will result in promoting large economies. An invitation to send representatives of the Committee to the United States in November to confer with the American cotton associations who were represented at the Atlanta conference was postponed.

Reports on the condition of trade in the various countries were submitted. They show that though much short time continues to be worked with some exceptions trade prospects are improving.

HOME OFFICE RECEPTION.

The members of the Committee were officially received on Oct. 10 by the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, Dr. Delbruck, at the Home Office. Dr. Delbruck welcomed his guests in the name and as the representative of the Imperial Chancellor, and also as the head of that department of the Imperial Administration which is most directly concerned with the encouragement of industry. He laid stress upon the international character of the Federation, which ensured for it the hearty co-operation and sympathy of all countries, since all were bound to profit by its activity.

Sir Charles Macara, who replied on behalf of the Committee, pointed out the universal importance of the economic considerations which had called the Federation into existence, and emphasised especially the extent to which the economic life of all nations was influenced by the price of cotton.

At the termination of the official proceedings a reception took place, to which the members of the diplomatic Corps, many high officials, and numerous representatives of the business world of Berlin were invited.

THE EXTENSION OF THE GROWING AREA.

Sir Charles Macara, presiding on Oct. 11 at a joint meeting of the Committee and representatives of the Spinner's Associations of Germany, said that the immediate prospects of the cotton supply seemed favourable, but he urged that no effort should be neglected of extending the cotton-growing area. The following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"This meeting urges upon all users of cotton the necessity for the continuance of support for all endeavours to promote and extend the growth of cotton in the Colonies and the various countries affiliated to the International Federation, and while recognising that a period of high prices provides a natural incentive to increase the growth of cotton, is of opinion that a period of lower prices constitutes a danger that these efforts will be relaxed, and believes that such times reveal the necessity for a more energetic prosecution of Government action."

The secretary, Mr. Arno Schmidt, was instructed by the International Committee to visit India shortly for the purpose of making further inquiries as to the best method of establishing buying agencies in cotton-growing centres.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 1911.				
Bengal	39,90,000	84,15,100	44,25,100	.....
Sept. 1911.				
Bombay	Nil.	10,51,900	10,51,900	.....
Total ...	39,90,000	94,67,000	54,77,000	.....

Seven Auction Sales of BengalOpium and six months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of Oct. 1911.				
Bengal	35610000	47636050	12026050	.....
To end of Sept. 1911.				
Bombay	Nil	1248100	1248100	.....
Total ...	35610000	48884150	13274150	.....

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1911 ... ...Rs. 61,972
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 12,904
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July 1911 ... ...Rs. 61,972
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 12,904

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1911 ... ...Rs. 23,792
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 972
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July 1911 ... ...Rs. 23,792
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 972

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1911 ... ...Rs. 9,142
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,111
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July 1911 ... ...Rs. 9,142
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,111

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 8,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 894
Total earnings from 1st July to 23rd Sept. 1911 ... ...Rs.1,23,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 14,526

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 13th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at noon yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Hudson, Mr P B
Gillman, Mr J W, Mrs and child
Stowell, Miss
Stuart, Mr G
Lean, Mrs
Jarraw, Mr V E D
Kilner, Mrs
Roberts, Rev F D O and Mrs
Willson, Miss H B
Dawson, Mr E W
Dunnicliff, Mr N B
Longdon Maj A B Mrs child, infant and ayah
Hawmick, Mr E
Gurnett, Mr N and Mrs
Fuller, Mr H F and Mrs
Lisle, Mr G W C
Finlayson, Miss
Holmes, Miss D
Long, Mr T H B
Curnett's, Mrs and ayah
Staneley, Mr F C
McKiney, Mr
Gove, Mr A J
Richardson, Miss
Hogan, Mr J G
Marsh, Mr C H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Barton, Mr J C
Platt, Mr W
Holland, Capt E F and Mrs
Lean, Col K E
Jourdain, Maj C E A
Lang, Lt-Col A E B
Hobson, Maj A C and Mrs
Holms, Hon J M and Mrs
Rogers, Capt W L
O'Brien, Maj E Mrs and Mr P
Casement, Mr R N and Mrs
Saunders, Mrs A L
Scott-Williams, Capt A
Thomson, Mr G
Galbraith, Maj B K
Chatterton, Major and Mrs
Gale, R E Col H R
Woolcombe, Mr R
Corry, Mrs M and child
Affleck, Mr J D
Besan, Mr W G and Mrs
Bignell, Capt B H
Jelf, Maj R C
Lister, Capt A E J and Mrs
Maddox, Mrs S L
Heygate, Lt
Henderson, Mr G S
Wilson, Miss L
Whitestone, Maj C W H
Carruthers, Mr M L M
Lyall, Mrs F
Rhodes, Miss C M
Hodding, Mr J and Mrs
Bacon, Mr E G
Whitchurch, Capt R H S
Hoskins, Mr
Bosworth Smith Mr A and Mrs
Bowles, Mrs C W
Sprott, Mr G M H and Miss
Jones, Mr P B
Liddersdall, Mr
Chapman, Capt G H and Mrs
Clarke, Mr E
Judah, Mr S J
Wickham, Maj H F
Bear, Mrs
Bamforth, Mr J and Mrs
Threde, Mr P
Cave, Mr J
Gray, Mr G J
Dahmen, Mr F
Klein, Mr K
Nanjoks, Mr G
Kapalla, Mr F
Walser, Mr H
Lochowity, Mr F
Stoppel, Mr R
Kuhn, Mr A
Laurence, Archer J H
Poynting, Mr J W E
White, Mr W T H
Paris, Mrs G B
Pearson, Miss
Bayley, Maj G
Earle, Mr P D
Flower, Mr E W
Lorimer, Mr R C
Lyon, C S I I C S Hon P C
Bacon, Mrs E G
Taylor, Mr L E
Dowling, Mr A F
Goering, Mr E
Middleton, Miss E M
Grattan, Mr H S
Rackstraw, Mr G
Ceurremans, Mr F
Mather, Miss
Orchard, Mr
De Minville, Mr
Blacker, Lt V S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Wimbush, Mr O C B
Findlay, Mr C B
Allan, Dr A S
Daldy, Capt A W
Murray, Mr H B
Pithie, Mr E J and Mrs
Rt Rev Bishop of Bombay
Daji, Mr J R and Mrs
Geoghan, Lt-Col S and Mrs

ADEN TO BOMBAY.—Rouse, Capt F P P

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Heaton, Mr H
Peacock, Capt M P
McLeod, Mr
Wilkinson, Mr H
Daniell, Col F W

Per s. s. "Himalaya," Oct 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" (extra) arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Walker, Mr and Mrs A C
Henderson, Mrs and Miss J J
Brockman, Mrs C B Drake, and 2 children
Day, Capt H E
Burt, Mr B C Mrs and infant
Bennett, Mrs L D
Richardson, Mr and Miss and Mr S S
Mackenzie, Mrs H M and infant
Currie, Mrs and Miss J
Williams, Mrs W H
Cragg, Mrs F W
Deimarich, Mrs Miss and Miss M
Webb, Mrs Hay and Miss
Cook, Miss
Lamb, Miss M
Ward, Miss
Graham, Miss
Stewart, Miss E P
Newton, Miss A C
Newton Miss M W
Innes, Mrs
Swan Capt J G and Mrs 2 children Governess
Hulbert, Miss O M
Smith, Mrs H E and infnt nurse
Ferrard, Mrs J M
Duff, Miss G
Schneider, Miss
Taylor, Mrs and Miss O
Lindsay, Miss (2)
Haward, Miss
Elliott, Mr C K
Macoun land, Lt R A
Rose, Mrs and child
Fountain, Miss
Fiske, Capt A T B
Burton, Mr F H and child
Sowerby, Cov Mrs A
Cooke n Gebert, Mrs child and nurse.
Elliot, Miss M J
Mawe, Mr E C
O'Connor Mrs and Miss child
Johnstones, Mrs and Miss
Thomas, Capt A W N and Mrs
Gorman, Mrs J and child
Robertson, Mrs infnt and nurse
John, Miss
Ingleton, Miss (Governess)
Stensfield, Mr Q
Beville, Mr Mrs C H and Miss
Monro, Mrs K E
Dobbs Maj C F Mrs and infnt
Lowsley, Mrs
Norman, Miss W
Nell, Mrs
Sydney, Smith Miss
Fo ler, Miss D B
Sha pe, Miss E M
Pringle, Mr C L
Lyall, Mrs
Gurrod, Mr E M
Stanley, Mr A W Mrs and infnt 2 children and nurse
Brcom, Mr
Brindley, Mrs J A
Taylor, Mrs R M
Jardine, Capt C H
Morris, Mr R H Mrs and Miss
Besant Mrs F M and infnt
Cleveland, Mrs infnt and child nurse
Sutton, Mr C
Ines, Mr Gen, P
Addie, Mrs N F
Mitchell Miss
Livesay Miss
Nicholl, Mr F M Mrs and 2 infants
Lloyd, Mr
Binning, Mrs D B and infnt
Murray, Mrs J
Lowsley, Mrs W child
St Joseph, Mrs
Nicholls, Mrs ayah
Nicholls, Mr J E
Rose, Miss M
Griffin Mr
Belton, Miss (Mrs Lyett' nurse)
Dobson, Miss
Roberts, Mrs A G
Foster, Miss F
Kreyhr, Lt J A C
Clese, Mrs
Lacing, Mrs
Peet, Mr A
Vale, Mrs S D
Corrie, Capt G Mrs
Powell, Miss A
Down, Mrs L V
Duncan, Miss E R
Barrow, Miss N
Skilton, Mr C C
Moloney, Mr and B W
Moore, Mrs N
Lye Lt Col A
Tye, Mrs
Richardson, Mr W
Burlins, Mrs F H Ayah
Peel, Mr G
Hillies, Mr
Richards, Mr G
Woodcock, Mrs
Lyatts, Mrs child
Binning's ayah
Gilbert, Lt J P Mrs
Campbell, Mrs H and 2 infnt native servt
West, Mrs and infnt
Mackinzie's, ayah
Griffin, Dr
Nuvaira, Dr Mrs and infnt
Simson, Mr R J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Stanyon Mrs
Hope, Mr H J
Reid, Mr R N A Mrs
Deare, Mrs Miss
Wright, Mrs H N Mrs Miss
Fagan, Mr P J
Nicholas, Capt R
Bayer Mrs
Cumming, Capt R J Mrs
Peyton, Mrs W E Mrs Peyton's child nurse
Hughes, Miss
Bainbridge, Maj W Mrs
Gomery, Dr Minnie
Newnham, Miss E A
Shering, Mr C A
Robertson, Mrs Miss
Barbour, Lt K D
Oertel, Mr M H
Milne, Mr W J
Benyon Deaconess, K
Coultart, Dr H M Mrs
Davidson, Gen K M Mrs Miss
Poindestre, Col A
Colvin, Miss
Melville, Capt V M
Roberts, Capt W B
Harvey, Rev A J Mrs
Godfrey, Lt J V Mrs
Blackenship, Maj F L
Rich, Mr Mrs
Lawrence, Mr S
Lawrence, Mr L
Clark, Miss
Burke Capt R J C
Wilkin Rev G Mrs child
Keeth, Mr A W Mrs
Bayley, Capt A F
Blair, Mr D
Spencer, Mr R B
Corbett, Mr J W
Geary, Gen H D Mr
Dennis, Mr S H
Stewart, Mr W
Anderson, Miss M S
Rob, Mr F B
Gl sgoh Deaconess, F
Cardale, Mrs
Gibb, Lt C P H
Olliver, Mr A J
Mac Gregor, Miss H B
Mac Gregor, Miss D
Vores, Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr H S
Gerahty, Miss
Frey, Mr
Wertheimer, Mr
Maddox, Mr C M
Madding on Mrs
Brockman, Miss D
Maclean, Mrs A
Bennett, Lt H
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Ritchie, Mrs C M

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Roberts, Mr H L
Meddon, Miss
Davis' Governess
Rynd, Miss
Manteith, A H S
Westlake, Miss L
Lewis, Mrs B
Cooke, Mr J V and Mrs
Pratt, Mr E M
D'Albedy II, Mr C
Davis, Colonel
Best, Mr Mrs and infnt child and Miss
Pocock, Miss
Smith, Mr
Smith, Mrs
Davis, Mrs
Lyster, Capt Mr and infnt
Kreyer, Mr and infant

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Davis, Mr Mrs W S and 2 children
Beaden, Maj H C Mrs
Meesam, Mr L
Tretram, Mr G A
Irwin, Capt E C
Barry, Mrs
Ritchie, Maj C M J

Per s. s. "City of Benares," Oct. 29.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Benares," Commander Elliott is due to arrive here to-morrow at 1 p. m. with the following passengers who will be landed at "H" Shed Princes Dock :—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Andrews, Miss
Allnutt, Rev Canon S S
Ashworth, Mr, Mrs L B
Beechy, Mr
Berkeley, Mrs E
Blakiston, Rev C R N
Campbell, Mrs J A, child and infnt
Claridge, Mrs A E and child
Carroll, Mr, Mrs A D
Cockin, Miss
Dennis, Miss E
Deane, Mr, Mrs L S
Ednie, Mr, Mrs J
Fenn, Miss
Foreman, Miss
Fraser, Mr, Mrs H J
Greenshields, Mr D J
Green, Mrs R
Johnstone, Mr R
Johnston, Rev A E
Kelly, Mrs H G
Kirby, Major A D
Langdale, Rev E G
Lawson, Mr, Mrs Wm: and 2 infnts
Lee, Miss Hannieg
Lorell, Mr J H
Manson, Miss J
Martin, Mrs R A and infnt
Montague, Mrs
Motherell, Mr, Mrs H M
Neville, Mr R
O'Conor, Mr B E
Ormston, Mrs, Miss
Parsons, Mr W
Parker, Lt-Col J L
Paton, Mr
Pearce, Mr F S
Pell, Miss
Redgere, Miss C M
Robert's, Mr F
Scott, Mr, Mrs P, and child
Thaw, Miss C H
Smith, Mr W G F
Stubbs, Rev
Tainst, Mrs J Ramsay, child and infnt
Todman, Mr A M
Trickey, Miss
Watts, Mrs R
Watts, Master
White, Mrs E, Miss
White, Miss M
White, Master H
Worthington, Mr W M

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Bango, Miss
Bralde, Miss
Chitty, Major, Mrs and 2 children
Duhan, Capt F T
Fryer, Miss
Ridgnary, Major R
Selwyn, Mrs and infnt
Smith, Mrs A and 2 children
Sugden, Miss M C
Tuck, Miss F
Youngson, Mr, Mrs W

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Everett, Mr, Mrs W H

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Adams, Mr R I
Allan, Miss H N
Bethell, Mrs and infant
Bolton, Mr
Brendon, Mrs and child
Batchler, Miss Emmy
Bumbham, Mr G le R
Balfour, Mr J A
Basi, Mr
Cameron, Mr A R
Chirol, Mr Valantine
Colgrave, Miss
Captain, Mr M S
Davis, Mr J H
Doveton, Mrs J H and infant
Drake Brockman, I M S Maj V G
Davnell, Mr J H
Downes, Mr
Fowler, Mrs G 2 children and infant
Gulliland, Mrs
Hakkhan, Mr M K
Kirkwood, Major T M
Lowther, Mr H N
McNair, Mrs A W
Miles, Lieut, W P H
Mirza, Mr M S
Mirza, Mr M G
Osborne, Maj A Willoughby and Mrs
Rao, Mr T C K
Robertson, Mr D C
Sladen, Mr and Mrs
Tarapore, Mr P C
Tarlton, Mrs H M
Turle, Lieut Chas E
Wall, Major F
Gray, Lt-Col W H
Middleditch, Mr
Wiglum, Mr K S
Jindal, Mr M R
Taylor, Mr D J
Field, Col C W
Hopkins, Mr G A
Umed Singh, Maharajah of Jodhpur
Grant, Maj and Mrs J W
Nanpat Singh Rao Rajah
Sambat Singh Rao Rajah
Morrison, Mr
Sastri, Mr P V
Kennedy, Mr
Taylor, Mr D J
Fraser, Mr
Toynbee, Mr
Masters, Mr E
Giani, Mr T M
Parker, Mr H E
Repton, Mrs E
Suttie, Mr and Mrs P E
Thomas, Mr
Parry, Mr and Mrs F W
Martin, Mr W F
Nicholls, Mr P
Brick, Lt-Col J C W
Lawrie, Mr A B
Gaing, Mr J
Roper Mr A
Penn Mr H
Parker Miss
Henderson Mr

Per s.s. Delhi to London on 4th November 1911.

Ashworth, ICS Mr E H
Babbington, Mr S
Barnett, Mrs
Bellairs, Mr E J
Bradish, Mr G L
Brown, Major W M R
Brown, Mrs
Burns, Mr and Mrs T
Campbell, Capt A A E
Crosthwaite, Capt C C
Datton, Mrs S T
FitzGerald, Mr S V
Ikram, Mr S M
Jamieson, Miss J E
Johnston, Mr J
Laidlaw, Miss
Maitland Kirwan, Miss
Maitland Kirwan, Mrs J D
Mayo, Capt G L L Mrs and infant
McCleesh, Mr H M
Qutb, Mr A
Ranson, Col J M
Rattray, Maj C
Rowell, Miss
Russell, Miss
Smythe, Mr and Mrs H C
Somerville, Miss G J
Thynne, Miss
Torkington, Mrs C S
Webster, Mr and Mrs H L and child
Wilson, Rev Allan, A

Per s.s. Salsette on 11th November 1911 connecting with the s.s. Macedonia at Aden for London.

Allardyce, Mr K J
Baxter, Mr Geo
Boyle, Maj J S
Briggs, Mr W A
Graves, Hon Mr A E P
Greenall, Mr J
Houston, Major A M
Taylor, Miss Philippa
Waitt, Miss
Wallinger, Mr W A
Wood, Mr F J

Per s.s. Morea to London on 18th November 1911.

Carter, Mrs R G
Chambers, Mr and Mrs W and child
Craigie, Mr A
Cullen, Capt W B
Dawson, Mrs child infant and nurse
Edwards, Miss L M
Eger, Miss
Eger, Miss W
Gamlen, Mr and Mrs R L
Gayer, Mr W A
Gayer, Mr and Mrs E C
Gordon, Mrs W B
Grey, Mrs W G, 2 infants and nurse
Hamilton, Major A F D
Hamilton, Mrs
Harvey, Mr J A
Howard, Mr W H
Lewis, Mrs J W
Muir, Mr H H
Muir, Mrs
Neve, Miss
Nicoll, Mr A Vere
Nicoll, Mrs and infant
Phillips, Mr F E
Pritchard, Capt and Mrs
Ramsay, Mr and Mrs E G and infant
Rule, Mr A
Scroggie, Miss B
Sherer, Major J C
White, Mrs H P M, 2 children and nurse
Williams, Mr J
Wood, Mrs
Wood, Mrs H A and child

Per s.s. Salsette on 25th November 1911 connecting with the s.s. Marmora at Aden for London.

Buckle, Lt-Col M P
Burlingham, Mr
Dods, Mr A W
Dunn, Miss L E
Evers, Rev M S
Hawkes, Miss L
Paget, Miss V B
Salusbury, Capt R
Williams, Mr J
Waller, Rev Canon

Per s.s. Egypt to London on 2nd December 1911.

Coutts, Mr W Strachen
Coutts, Mrs Strachen
Crouch, Mrs
Dick, Mr H P
Glenk, Mr W
Holroyd, Mr E
Lacey, Mr W C
Murray, Mr K D B
Murray, Mrs
Pecker, Miss G A

Per s.s. Salsette on 9th December 1911 connecting with the s.s. India at Aden for London.

Hesketh, Mr M
Paxton (Jnr), Mr
Paxton, Mr and Mrs
Jarry, Rev F W and Mrs

Per s.s. Arabia to London on 16th December 1911.

Ashton, Mr R P
Buchanan, Mrs
Buchanan, Mr. R P
Elsmie, Maj and Mrs A M S, 2 children and nurse
Meni, Mr C H
Ogle, Capt N
Tennent, Col C C
Wheeler, Mr H

Per s.s. Salsette on 23rd December 1911 connecting with the s.s. Moldavia at Aden for London.

Austin, Mr, Mrs, W R, child and infant
Bryan, Mr and Mr

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1911, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), when the subjoined resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank held on the 18th day of October, 1911, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Memorandum of Association of the Bank of India, Limited be altered by striking out from Sub-Clause (b) of Clause 3 thereof Sub-Clauses (c) and (d) and by striking out from Sub-Clause (e) of Clause 3 thereof the proviso commencing with the words "Provided nevertheless" in the fifth line of the Sub-Clause and continuing to the end thereof."—Dated this 27th day of October, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice published in your issue of "Zombay Gazette" and "Sanj Vartman," of the 10th instant, under the Signature of THAKAR DAYAL HIRJI, re certain blank Hundies signed by our client Mr. KARSANDAS BHIMJEE VED, and endorsed over by the said Dayal Hirji, we are instructed to state as follows:—

The said Dayal Hirji endorsed five blank Hundies each bearing a twelve annas stamp in favour of our client to enable him to receive Rs. 5,000 by negociating them. Subsequently the said Dayal Hirji received two of the said Hundies back from our client. Then the remaining three Hundies were also demanded back, and thereupon our client in the presence of the said Dayal Hirji destroyed them also.

The insinuations contained in the said Notice therefore, are untrue and defamatory, but our client, having regard to the close relationship existing between him and the said Dayal Hirji instead of taking any steps, hereby, publicly contradicts the said insinuation.

MANEKLAL and TYABJEE,
Attorneys to Mr. Karsandas Bhimji.
Bombay: 27th October, 1911.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

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INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

WILL APPEAR IN

The Bombay Gazette.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 3.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 28th October, 1911.

A CENTRAL INDIAN PRINCIPALITY.

A LITTLE over a century ago there was an Irish Rajah in Upper India, who offered to conquer the Punjab for the British, while the Courts of Scindiah and Holkar were the havens of a number of European military adventurers of varying degrees of merit who drilled the well-armed battalions of those Princes in preparation for the coming struggle with the Company which was to decide the question of English or Mahratta supremacy over the wrecked empire of the Moghals. The situation in Southern India had been adjusted by the extinction of the French pretensions, though after the peace of Amiens, Napoleon sought to make Pondicherry the basis of fresh operations against Britain, a project which was foiled by the refusal of the Governor-General to surrender the town to a military expedition from Mauritius. But in Central India and the areas now known as the United Provinces, the Mahrattas were supreme. The Delhi Emperor was an impotent ruler whose "firmans" had no currency beyond his palace gates; Oudh was a negligible quantity in the situation; the Rajput States were periodically pillaged by Mahratta and Pindari marauders, while in the Punjab, Runjeet Singh was welding the Sikh clans together and laying the foundations of a power with which we had to try conclusions half a century later. The Marquis Wellesley realised that the time had arrived for active operations unless the Company was to share India with the Maharattas, a proposition which was undesirable for many obvious reasons. Having crushed Tippu, and removed Hyderabad from temptation by the disbandment of its strong French Contingent and the conclusion of a treaty of alliance, he was prepared for future developments. These soon appeared in connection with the British restoration of Baji Rao as Peishwa, an arrangement to which both Holkar and Scindiah were opposed, and the Mahratta war commenced by the launching of their forces towards Poona. It was part of their plan of campaign to invade the Nizam's territories with a view to forcing his co-operation in an anti-British campaign, but this plan was defeated by General Wellesley's rapid march across the Deccan and the decisive victories of Assaye and Argaum in which Scindiah's disciplined battalions were decimated and in upper India Lord Lake completed the rout of the Gwalior contingents by a succession of defeats which placed Delhi, Agra, and all the adjoining territories at the disposal of the Company.

It is, however, with the fortunes of the house of Holkar that we are concerned upon the present occasion, apropos of the approaching installation of the young Maharajah next month. The State had been founded, a half-a-century prior to the occurrence of the events we have recited, by a military adventurer who was a contemporary of the pioneers of the Gwalior and Baroda houses, and like them won his way to distinction and independence through the medium of the Peishwa's service. Until the early years of the nineteenth century, Indore had not come into collision with British interests, though the intrigues of its ruler, Jeswant Rao, at the Poona Court, were a serious element of danger, and his troops were almost as formidable as those of Scindiah whom De Boigne had raised to a high standard of perfection. A year after the subjugation of the Gwalior forces, Holkar having failed to entice the Nizam into an anti-British alliance, put his fortunes to the test of the sword and was finally driven to seek refuge in Ranjeet Singh's territories and the conclusion of a humiliating treaty which reduced the area of his own dominions. The Marquis Wellesley's recall by the Directors was due to a reverse in the earlier stages of this campaign, but one of the most practical results of his policy was the final ostracism of the military adventurers from Central India and the Deccan, though they flourished at the court of the Punjab ruler until the early forties of last century. The relations of Indore with the paramount power were finally settled by the Marquis of Hastings after the battle of Mahidpur and from that period until the Mutiny the Mahratta State gave no further trouble, though its internal administration was far from satisfactory. When Scindiah's Contingent revolted and drove him out of Gwalior after Delhi had been seized by the mutineers, the Indore troops caught the infection and attacked Sir Henry Durand at the Residency, obliging him to retire to Bhopal. The Prince was blamed for this incident and his deposition was urged upon the Government of India, but satisfactory explanations were forthcoming, and Holkar was acquitted of the infidelities charged against him. The next occurrence which drew attention to the affairs of Central India in the early seventies was the remarkable reconciliation between Indore and Gwalior which was much discussed when it happened. For years there had been a strong ill-feeling between the two houses, a heritage probably of the old fighting days, and when the restoration of friendship was effected on the banks of the sacred Nerbudda, pessimists discerned in it a revival of the Mahratta League and foretold developments against British interests. But nothing came of the fact except mutual amiability which was notably displayed at the first Delhi Assemblage, when both Princes were the recipients of high honours from the Crown.

During Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, the late Maharajah renounced his rulership under circumstances which have not been forgotten, and the long minority now terminating has been used for the introduction of many much-needed reforms in its administration. As we have noticed its later annual reports when they appeared we need not recount the progress that has been made under the wise guidance of its Council of Regency during the past decade. It will suffice to state that at no previous period of its eventful history has Indore risen to its present height of prosperity, another young Maharajah who is to receive charge of his principality a couple of weeks hence may be congratulated upon succeding to a perfect form of Government and a full treasury, as contrasted with the conditions which prevailed at his father's abdication. So far as education and other preparatory stages are concerned the adolescent Holkar who is the latest and youngest addition to the ruling Chiefs of Feudatory India is well capacitated for the task he is entering upon. And if he upholds the standards set by those who have governed the State during his minority, and does not lapse into the personal absolutism of which the history of Indore contains a few examples, there need be no apprehensions of his success. In this connection we observe that he has already shown sagacity by equipping himself with a British officer as his Private Secretary, who will probably prove a more useful and judicious adviser than one drawn from the ranks of the local aspirants, who might seek to indoctrinate the Maharajah with unworkable ideals of perfection. For the rest, it may be noted that Indore is opening a new page in its annals, which carry us back to the stormy days of the Peishwas and their militant commanders, and although distinction in war is no longer possible under the limitations of the *pax Britannica*, it is still attainable along the paths of progress and good government upon which the State is entering under the leadership of its youthful ruler, whose capabilities will be gauged by the results attending his administration.

LAST OF DISRAELI'S CHARACTERS.

THE death of the Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas John Capel at the age of seventy-five removes, we believe, the last of the noted characters who figure in the famous political novels of Lord Beaconsfield. Froude calls "Lothair" which first appeared in 1870, the most remarkable of all Disraeli's works and one "which is immeasurably superior to anything of the kind he had produced before," though other critics do not rate it so high. Remarkable it certainly is, for therein the author who had been Prime Minister of England once and was to hold the exalted office again after a few years, has represented and caricatured several of his distinguished contemporaries in a manner which is hardly flattering. One of these, Goldwin Smith, who passed away last year, publicly resented at the time, in his trenchant way the liberty the exalted novelist had taken by representing him as the Oxford Professor who emigrated to America because of his failure in the country of his birth. Lothair himself, the hero of the novel, is meant for the late Marquess of Bute, and his depictment in a book which was read all over the world would have caused some pain to the sensitive Scottish nobleman. Disraeli was naturally a vigorous opponent of the Church of Rome, whose means and efforts for converting rich and influential lords and ladies to its own faith are pungently satirised in this novel. The hero is a young nobleman, about to attain his majority and vast wealth, who is exposed to the machinations of one of his two guardians for winning him over to the Roman Church. This guardian, Cardinal Grandison, who is meant partly to represent Cardinal Wiseman and partly his successor Cardinal Manning, works upon the youthful and artless Lothair's religious bent of mind and by slow degrees draws him towards Rome. He has an accomplished assistant to help him in this task of winning over youthful Lothair in Monsignor Catesby whose prototype was the Roman ecclesiastic, Monsignor Capel, just dead. Catesby is thus described by Disraeli:—"He was a youthful member of an ancient English house, which for many generations had without a murmur, rather in a spirit of triumph, made every worldly sacrifice for the Church and Court of Rome. For that cause they had forfeited their lives, broad estates, and all the honours of a lofty station in their own land. Reginald Catesby with considerable abilities, trained with consummate skill, inherited their determined will, and the traditionary beauty of their form and countenance. His manners were winning, and he was as well informed in the ways of the world as he was in the works of the great casuists. His knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture was only equalled by his exquisite taste. To hear him expound the mysteries of symbolical art and expatiate on the hidden revelations of its beauteous form reached even to ecstacy. Lothair hung upon his accents like a neophyte." Much of all this was quite applicable to Dr. Capel. There is an Anglican Bishop also in the novel and in him the famous Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, is drawn by Disraeli. The wiles of the astute cardinal and his lieutenant the Monsignor, fail in the end, and Lothair is conquered neither by the Roman Cardinal nor the Anglican Bishop but by the Presbyterian Corisande, the daughter of his second guardian who is called "The Duke" and is meant for the Duke of Abercorn. The young Marquess of Bute who is thus described as the prey of all these machinations to capture him for the Church of Rome or England, and whose spiritual struggles are so rudely exposed to the gaze of an unsympathetic world must have hardly liked this rough handling though the hands were of such an exalted personage as the late Prime Minister of England. As the "Edinburgh Review" rightly remarked at the time "the rough handling which Mr. Disraeli has himself too often received in connexion with the religion of his race, should rather have taught him to value the susceptibilities of others than have led him to take amusement in the fanciful dissection of a tender and troubled conscience. Time and the vicissitudes of life will undoubtedly obliterate this wrong in the mind of the person interested and the association itself will be lost to the distant reader to be only perhaps revived in some variorum edition." Lord Bute survived for fully thirty years, and the distant readers of 1911 are not ignorant of his and other people's association with the characters of this novel, which have rather become fixed in popular mind owing to the great fame of the novelist. Dr. Capel had not however much reason to complain of Monsignor Catesby, for in the whole the delineation is pleasant. For the rest, he was a great educationist among Roman Catholics founding several schools and colleges, and also a noted controversialist. His controversy with Canon Liddon over the anomalous position of English Ritualists is still remembered for its acrimony as well as dialectical ability.

THE PERSIA SOCIETY.

LORD CURZON, it is said, will be the principal speaker at the opening dinner early next month of the new Persia Society, the formation of which was mentioned by Reuter a few days ago, and with the affairs of Persia in such a parlous position at the moment he will, if he choose, have it a subject, which is full of interest. It may well be, however, that he will prefer to pass over the storms of Persian internal politics and speak of the peculiar work and sphere of the Society in London. The Society, we learn from the mail, is carefully to eschew Persian politics, except so far as they are inseparable from its task of increasing the knowledge of Persia and the Persians in England. Its mission, in brief, is to encourage greater friendship between the two peoples by enlarging their knowledge of each other and their opportunities of personal intercourse. The Society starts under the best of auspices. Already about a hundred members have been enrolled, including many distinguished scholars and lovers of Persia. The Persian Minister is its honorary president, Lord Lamington is president, and on its Council are Professor E. G. Browne, Mr. Ameer Ali, Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir Frederick Pollock and others. The headquarters of the Society in Albemarle St. will be a centre of information on Persian affairs. It will be equipped with a comprehensive library, there will be lectures on Persian life and literature and exhibitions of Persian arts and crafts. A branch of the Society is to be formed in Persia itself, and in London there will be a Persian as well as an English secretary. A strictly non-political society of this kind has a large and influential sphere before it, and has a claim on the good wishes and services of all who have special interests in Persia.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," were:—The Right Revd. the Bishop of Bombay, Hon. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I., I.C.S., and Hon. Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Holme.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer "Himalaya," were:—General and Miss Cookson, General K. M. Davidson, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, General and Mrs. H. D. Keary, Deaconess Benyon, and Deaconess Glassop.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delhi" with the China and Australia mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

THE Lord Bishop of Lahore is returning to India by the next week's mail steamer and is expected to arrive at Lahore on Saturday the 4th November.

IT is rumoured in Bengali literary circles that two well known Bengali writers will be honoured with the title of Rai Sahib at the forthcoming Coronation Durbar.

AT the meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday the Corporation Solicitor was instructed to frame laws for the prevention of accidents in connection with cinematograph entertainments.

IT is understood that when the Inspector-Generalship of Registration of Bengal falls vacant next January either Mr. P. N. Mukerji, Municipal Secretary, or Mr. Mukunda Deb Mukerji, Officiating Magistrate of Patna, will execute the post.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE AUTUMN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Now that the international situation has or appears to have become less fraught with danger to the peace of Europe—the fact that the Royal visit to India is not to be postponed is accepted as a good omen—a little more attention is being paid to home politics, but there is no serious fighting yet. This unexpected calm which may not last very long is certainly so in some measure to the continued demoralisation of the Unionist forces. Mr. Balfour's speech, while in some respects inspiriting to the Unionist party as a whole, has offended the Die Hards by its not very adroit-treatment of the recent Conservative split (if that word may be used) and has been followed by the creation of the Halsbury Club the purpose of which is indicated by its very name. Home Rule is evidently to be the *pièce de resistance* of the session of 1912 and Mr. Redmond is showing extraordinary activity in his efforts to prove to Protestant England that no persecution will ensue if the gift of a National Parliament is made to Catholic Ireland. But he is careful to say in all his speeches—and he has delivered three in different parts of England within a week—that the Parliament he desires is like the unfortunate domestic's infant, only a very small one. Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionists, has also been making another deliverance and he seems to have removed the fears caused to the Unionists of Southern Ireland by some recent utterances in Belfast. What specially troubled the Unionists in the South was the talk of a separate Parliament for Ulster. This was regarded as a base desertion of the Southern Unionists but Sir Edward Caron has satisfied them that the anxiety displayed was quite needless. Ulster neither desires nor will accept a separate Parliament. Nor will the "Provisional Government" for Ulster of which we have heard so much be set up until it becomes absolutely necessary to take this course which he explained would not be until the Home Rule Bill becomes law.

POVERTY AND UNPATRIOTISM.

"The conditions amid which millions of our people are living appear to me to make it natural that they should not care a straw under what rule they may be called upon to dwell and I can quite understand their want of patriotic feeling.....recent unimpeachable evidence makes it clear that to tens of thousands of Englishmen engaged, in daily toil, the call to 'sacrifice' themselves for their country must seem an insult to their reason; for those conditions amid which they live make their lives already an unending sacrifice." The reader might suppose that the above is a quotation from the speech of a Socialist agitator; I hope nobody will be shocked when I mention who the author of these terrible but truthful words is. This severe indictment of present day social conditions is of none other than Lord Roberts, and it occurs in a long letter which the veteran Field Marshal has just addressed to the Press. I have called it a letter, but it might almost be styled a pronunciamento, and if Lord Roberts were a Boulanger and this were France his statements might cause some uneasiness to the powers that be. His theme is the familiar one, the alleged indifference of his fellow countrymen to the problem of Imperial Unity. What he asks is the existing state of affairs in the Motherland. "We have just passed under the domination of a Single Chamber. Tariff Reform which occupies the chief place in the Unionist programme, is supported only in a half hearted manner by the leaders of the party, and is opposed by some of its most powerful members." This passage is omitted from some journals devoted to sweeping fiscal change. "Our Navy," Lord Roberts continues, "is being rapidly approached by other navies in the number, speed, and power of their warships. Our Army is quite unfitted to meet the demands that may at any moment be made upon it." To sum all this it is useless to look to the Liberals with their subversive programme acquiesced in or unopposed by the more moderate elements of that party and are the Unionists more satisfactory? Have they formulated the desired policy? "I confess," says Lord Roberts, "I can detect no indications of such a policy and I am not surprised therefore that a large number of the most earnest and most thoughtful Unionists have become disheartened and discontented." What does he want from the Unionist leaders! He desires, he explains, that they should at once place before the country a constructive policy; especially as to Social Reform and National Defence which are connected and must be solved before we can obtain any "real strengthening of imperial bonds." In his scheme of social reform he does not forget the miseries of the slum-dwellers about which he obviously knows very little, but he places in the forefront the need for "essential changes in our primary schools." One of the defects he finds in the existing system is that it is not calculated to make them lovers of their country—a charge which, however true it may be, hardly fits in with what he says in the passages quoted at the beginning of this paragraph. Although he is not unsparing in his criticism of the "Radical Liberal Party" the organs of that party have treated Lord Roberts's appeal with the attention that the earnestness with which it is put forward deserves. The *Westminster Gazette*, for example, writes Lord Roberts's National Service League, to abandon its demand for a universal compulsory army and revert to its earlier ideal. This was to give compulsory military training to lads in the last years of their school life. "Why," asks the *Westminster*, "should not the League join hands with educationists of all parties and devote itself to getting the lads to school as the first stage? Then, when we have got them to school, the League can go in and give them military training and discipline for a certain number of hours, provided the State can educate them for the other hours. A compact between the militarists and educationists on these terms would help both parties remove the stubborn prejudices which now stand in the way, and promote the patriotic education which Lord Roberts desires." The *Westminster's* suggestion is likely if it is carried further to provoke a lively controversy. Already Mr. F. Maddison, a well known scholar, has protested against any compact with "one of the most reactionary of Tories" as he describes Lord Roberts and against the introduction of that terrible thing militarism in our public elementary schools.

MR. HYNDMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

The book of the week is undoubtedly "The Record of an Adventurous Life" by Mr. H. M. Hyndman and as most of the critics agree in saying makes uncommonly good reading, but it is to some extent spoilt by its singularly harsh judgments on men with whom the author has had difference. And with regard to friends—there do not appear to be many—with whom he has not at one time or another fallen out certain of his references leave something to be desired. I particularly refer to what he says about George Meredith. Hyndman and Meredith were old friends. Apparently he visited the great writer at his pleasantly situated home on Box Hill. He notes Meredith's struggle to maintain some semblance of his old vigour so long as he could get about and the charm of his heart-rending greeting. "Not however," Mr. Hyndman continues, "that he gave up his artificiality. This had become part of himself. On one occasion we saw this very markedly. We were sitting, all three of us, Meredith and my wife and I, on the old dull seat which lay a little above his ivy-covered cottage on the path that led up to his own hermit bungalow, under the trees, on the slope of the hill. Never, even in the very best of his health and vigour, was he more cheerful or more spontaneous than when in the soft summer air, with the flowers around us, and the sweep of green down stretching far away beyond up to the black yew trees in the distance he discoursed of many things and many men, the old time and the new. We listened to him with delight and would gladly have listened on. As it grew a little late he told us that Mr. John Morley and Mr. Haldane were coming down to dine with him and pressed us to stay and meet them, an invitation we would gladly have accepted, but could not. A few minutes later Mr. Haldane came along up the path, Mr. Morley not having been able to accompany him, and seated himself on the same bench. Straightway the old change from the fresh and familiar to the artificial and brilliant was made manifest and there was Meredith who a few minutes before had been as full of easy jollity as in the Seaford days again forcing his intellect to strain for effect quite unnecessarily and to us who admired him most provokingly." Save me from my friends. As we all know Mr. Hyndman does not love Mr. Burns on whom a great many epithets are heaped, such for instance as the phrase "his colossal conceit." But referring to the Trafalgar Square days there was nobody on the plinths of the Nelson monument who could approach Burns. "On the whole," says Mr. Hyndman, "I think he was in those days the best stump orator I ever heard; not so argumentative as Bradlaugh, but more fluent with a finer voice and a more taking appearance." Mr. Hyndman as those whose memories go back to the later seventies first became prominent as a critic of Indian administration by his famous article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Bankruptcy of Indi." It seems that it was "Tom Palmer of Hyderabad" who while acting as confidential agent in London for the Nizam led Mr. Hyndman to interest himself in the question of "our relations to the people of India." Of "Tom Palmer" he tells the following story:—"He used to have chambers on the very top floor at 5, Paper Buildings Temple. A certain Colonel of his acquaintance had contrived by misrepresentations and a long skilfully laid plot to cozen Palmer out of £800. Palmer later learnt that this Colonel had come into possession of a considerable sum of ready money, which was lying at his bank. Palmer somehow contrived to inveigle this gentleman to his chambers. Once there the astonished Colonel found himself looking into the muzzle of a 45 Colt revolver, with Palmer's relentless eye taking careful aim at the other end of the weapon. 'Now,' quoth Palmer, "it took you Colonel—, eighteen months to rob me of that £800; it wont take you five minutes to pay me back!' A cheque on the Colonel's bank was ready drawn; within the five minutes after some bootless expostulations the Colonel duly signed it; a few seconds thereafter he was comfortably disposed of in the chambers, incapable temporarily of utterance or motion, and carefully locked in while Palmer went out and cashed the cheque."

QUAKER SCRUPLES AND MILITARY DEFENCE.

According to a Melbourne telegram the Australian Minister of Defence announces that the Commonwealth Government cannot consent to exempt Quakers from [illegible] training altogether but will allow [illegible] instructed merely in non-combatant [illegible] If all the world or rather that [illegible] which in the present circumstances [illegible] led to squander so much of its [illegible] resources on the maintenance of enormous [illegible] costly armies and navies were to become Quakers there would be no need for [illegible] movements in favour of universal disarmament. An old proverb was if there were no fools there would be no war. That there will probably always be fools and the Society of Friends is not likely just yet to oust the Society of Jesus and all the other religious communities. As to the Australian concession to the religious body whose adherents have conscientious objections to the arbitrament of the sword, care will doubtless be taken to prevent "shirkers" (if there be any at the Antipodes El Dorado) escaping by describing themselves as members of the favoured sect.

A BOMBAY ARTIST IN LONDON.

Previous to his departure for Bombay next month Mr. M. F. Pithawalla is holding an exhibition of his work at the Doré Galleries in New Bond Street and among those who have so far inspected the collection is Sir James Linton, President of the Royal Institute of water colours. The number of the pictures shown is not large, 26, but with one or two exceptions they have all been painted, I understand, within the space of about three months! For rapidity of execution Mr. Pithawala surely cannot be excelled by even the most famous of living portrait painters in this country whose quickness is proverbial. Among Mr. Pithawala's portrait the strongest is undoubtedly that of the late Mr. K. R. Cama with which many of your readers are doubtless familiar. There are some excellent copies of masterpieces, old and new and two interesting up-to-date subjects "Trafalgar Square, Coronation 1911" and "In Hyde Park." The former in my opinion would have been still more interesting if it had been painted on a somewhat larger scale. The titles of the paintings not mentioned above are as follows:—"Miss Vane," "Diana of the Uplands after Furse," "Miss Holloway," "G. Logan, Esquire I. C. S." "Portrait of a Lady." "Madame Krik after Van Dyck." "Serpentine." "Study in Black and Gold." "Miss Watson," "Miss Fagerstein," "Study of a Girl," "R.P. Wallace, Esquire," "George III as Prince of Wales after Sir Joshua Reynolds," "A Subedar, Esquire" "The Artist, by himself," "Philip IV of Spain, after Velasquez," "The North West Passage, after Sir J. Millais," "Portrait of an old man after Rembrandt," "Mrs. Watson," "Mrs. Williams" and "A Donny, Esquire."

OLLA PODRIDA.

The P. and O. steamer "Caledonia" which left the Thames yesterday afternoon en route for Calcutta takes out the Bandmann Opera Company who, after the Calcutta season, will make an extended tour including, I believe, Burma, China, Japan and Manila. Miss Marjorie Tempest, who is not unknown in India at any rate on the Bengal side, is a member of the company. She has a fine voice and is equally successful on the operatic stage and the concert platform.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS BY THE ARABS.

Italian Officers Hanged and Mutilated.

TROOPS READY FOR INLAND ADVANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRIPOLI, Oct. 26.

An aeroplane on Tuesday morning found six thousand Arabs, encircling a portion of the Italian front. Simultaneously the Italians found again that there were numbers of armed Arabs in their rear.

Thereupon, the warships shelled the oasis in order to clear the latter out. Three hundred of the enemy's dead were found outside the Italian left, having apparently been killed in Monday's affair.

The Italians continue to seize rifles in Tripoli, where they are hidden in cellars and wells. They have also secured over a million cartridges.

A crack Italian regiment of Grenadiers is going to Tripoli to fill the gaps caused by the casualties.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 27.

A force of Turks and Arabs attacked the Italian lines at Messy, Bumeliana, on the morning of the 26th instant, and advanced to within a score of yards. A heavy fire from the Italian troops forced them to retire with great loss.

MILAN, Oct. 27.

General Caneva has completed his plans for an advance into the interior of Tripoli. They include an elaboration of the South African blockhouse system. A chain of forts will be constructed from Tripoli to Ghurian.

MALTA, Oct. 27.

Passengers, who have arrived here from Tripoli state that the fight of the 23rd inst. was of the severest description. The Turks, it appears, feigned a retreat towards the desert, and then tried to envelop the Italians.

Three companies of Bersaglieri were annihilated and several of their officers, who were taken prisoners, were hanged and mutilated.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Monday's casualties at Tripoli are still concealed, but in letters from correspondents they are variously estimated at from eighty killed to four hundred killed and wounded.

While fighting outside the town was in progress, there was desperate fighting, lasting an hour and a half, in the streets of the town. The Italians were shot from the roofs or stabbed, while the Italians fired revolvers and rifles wildly in all directions.

The Italians finally got the upper hand and entered the houses killing everybody found with arms on the spot and arresting many others.

Details received show that yesterday morning's attack on Tripoli was well planned and vigorously and gallantly executed. The Turks were only repulsed after a prolonged and severe fighting.

The reconnaissances made in aeroplanes greatly assisted the Italians, the aviators being enabled to reveal the whereabouts of the enemy and cause the artillery and warships to intervene effectually. The losses have not yet been estimated.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The statement of the Austrian Premier on the 25th instant, in which he declared that the Porte had utterly failed to appreciate the timely advice of Austria, in favour of an agreement with Italy, has created an unfavourable impression in Constantinople. The papers emphasise the point that they do not blame the Bakki Pasha Cabinet for not accepting such advice, but for neglecting the defences. The papers assure Herr Gautsch, that he will not be troubled with the mediation question.

MAIL SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The telegrams in the newspapers in reference to this so-called war are, if possible, more confusing and contradictory than ever. The following summary includes all the principal events which have been notified in the recent telegrams :—

Saturday, Oct. 7.—A naval engagement has taken place in the Adriatic, and it is stated that two Turkish torpedo-boats were sunk and that the Turks lost 300 killed. All Italian warships are to be withdrawn from the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, in pursuance of another plan, and, presumably, in deference to Austrian representations. There appears to be a possibility of an engagement between the main Turkish and Italian fleets. The former is reported to have left the Dardanelles, and Italian warships are said to be lying in wait in the Aegean Sea. The Italian occupation of Tripoli is complete. A naval garrison has been placed in the Sultanieh fort, and Rear-Admiral Boree d'Olmo has been appointed Governor. A number of Arabs went on board the Italian flagship and tendered their submission. Negotiations for the capitulation of Tripoli are reported to be in progress. A special correspondent in Italy, declares that he is informed on high authority that all the Powers were notified of Italy's plans weeks in advance, and all acquiesced in her action, the news being kept secret, because of the danger of an outbreak in the Balkans.

Monday, Oct. 9.—There is no confirmation in the reports that the Turks lost two torpedo-boats and 300 men at San Giovanni di Medua, in the Adriatic; but the Turkish versions of this fight are to hand, and, as was to be expected, tell a very different tale from that received from Italian sources. Of actual operations there is little further news, but it appears that the Italians have occupied several of the ports of Cyrenaica. The Italian occupation of Tripoli will probably be completed within the next few days. A force of over 50,000 men is to be sent there. A portion of this force is already on the way. The Turkish plan of campaign is stated to be the avoidance of great battles, co-operation with the Arabs and other natives, and persistent guerrilla warfare. A Malta correspondent gives descriptions of the effects of the bombardment of Tripoli given by eye-witnesses. One of them states that two Europeans were killed and four wounded by a shell which dropped on a house in which 600 Europeans and wealthy Arabs were taking refuge. The message also states that all arms and ammunition in the town were delivered up to the Italian Admiral. There are signs of a widespread movement by Moslems all over the world to combine in defence of Turkey, and this movement may be supported by other Eastern peoples not Mahomedans.

Tuesday, Oct. 10.—The question of intervention by the Powers in the Italo-Turkish conflict is again the subject of discussion between the various Governments concerned. Turkey has sent a further Circular Note to the Powers, suggesting that now that Italy has occupied Tripoli the time for mediation has arrived. It is credibly reported that Turkey is willing to cede Tripoli on certain conditions. The threat of the expulsion of all Italians from Turkish territory may have an important effect on Italy's attitude towards the question of mediation. Meanwhile Italy continues a rapid organisation for war on a grand scale. A force of 50,000 men is being despatched to Tripoli amid the greatest enthusiasm of the Italian people. But no news of any further important operations is to hand. It is stated that the Turks have been attacked on land in Tripoli, and driven back, losing twenty-one prisoners and a number of guns. This is the first fighting between land forces yet recorded.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Rebels Suffer Reverse near Hankow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 26.

Sheng-Kung-Pao, the Minister of Communications, has been dismissed on the ground that he was responsible for the nationalisation of the railways, in consequence of which the rebellions arose. The nationalisation was intended to benefit the people, but Sheng-Kung-Pao failed to carry it out successfully.

Tung-Shao-Yi has been appointed to succeed him.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27.

There was a fight between the rebels and the Imperial troops at Hankow on Tuesday, which, however, was chiefly an artillary duel. The rebels were driven back. It is officially stated that Foochow has fallen.

PEKING, Oct. 27.

An Edict has been published releasing from custody the president of the Sze-chuan Assembly and other leaders of the rioting at Cheng-tu.

The Edict orders the punishment of Chao-Erh-Feng and Weng-Jan-Wen, the present and past viceroys of Sze-chuan.

The Chinese papers report that the troops at Cheng-tu have mutinied, and have killed Chao-Erh-Feng.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The dismissal of Sheng-kung-pao constitutes the utter surrender of the Government.

The foreigners regard Sheng-kung-pao as an enlightened, capable official.

His successor in the Ministry of Communications, Tang-shao-yi, is a partisan of Yuan-Shih-Kai.

PEKING, Oct. 27.

Li-Yuan-Herg has informed the Foreign-Consuls that he will be the President of the Chinese Republic. His communication not being answered by the Foreign Ministers, he proposed that he should administer the customs at Changsha and other centres, but on the Ministers objecting, he agreed that the revenue should remain to the credit of the Inspector-General of Customs. Negotiations are said to reveal the ability and tact of Li-Yuan-Heng and his desire to avoid misunderstandings with Foreign Powers.

There are persistent reports of the death of General Yin-Chang.

MAIL NEWS.

Peking, Oct. 11.

Peking is thoroughly alarmed by the news of a revolutionary outbreak and mutiny of troops at Wuchang. Only yesterday the Viceroy Jui-Cheng telegraphed reporting the discovery of a revolutionary centre where bombs were manufactured in the Russian Concession at Hankau. He reported that he had executed four of the ringleaders and had thus prevented a revolution which the documents showed had been arranged for last night. An Imperial Edict issued to-day compliments him, yet to-day the Viceroy is a refugee on board a Chinese gunboat abreast of the foreign Concessions under shelter of a British gunboat. His Yamen and Treasury have been burned and the City of Wuchang is in the hands of the revolutionaries.

It is reported, too, that General Chang Piao, who is regarded by many people as the ablest commander in the Chinese Army, who was to have commanded the troops sent to Szechuan but was ordered to remain at Wuchang owing to the threatened unrest, has been killed by the explosion of a bomb.

To-day the Viceroy addressed the Consuls, stating that he was unable to guarantee the protection of the foreign Concessions at Hankau, and asked for the assistance of foreign gunboats in order to prevent the mutinous soldiers from crossing the river. The British Admiral will send all available assistance to Hankau.

A Cabinet meeting has been hastily called to-day to discuss the situation, and troops from Honan will be sent by railway, arriving at Hankau to-morrow. The Japanese, while confident that the revolution will be suppressed, are anxious because no word has been received from the Colonel-Instructor of the Wuchang military school.

Further developments are being awaited with considerable anxiety. The manœuvres begin on October 17 in the district of Yung-ping-fu, between Peking and Shan-hai-kuan. Thirty thousand northern troops are already in camp, and can if required be quickly transported to Hankau.

A disturbing feature is the currency chaos which must inevitably follow the destruction of the Treasury. The main currency of the immensely popalous three cities—Wuchang, Hankau, and Hanyang—forming the metropolis of Mid-China is Hupal, Government dollar notes which have been issued in unknown millions. A financial crisis is, therefore believed to be inevitable.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES BURNED.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Serious rioting broke out at Wuchang yesterday among the modern-drilled troops, in consequence of the execution of three of their number. It is said that they have been joined by the revolutionaries.

The Viceroy Jui-Cheng, has been obliged to fly, and has taken refuge on board a Chinese gunboat, which is anchored in the river under the stern of a British gunboat. All the Yamens in Wuchang are reported to have been burned. The Taotai has written to the Consular body at Hankau asking that no troops be permitted to land from Wuchang.

For some time the soldiers at Wuchang have been reported to be in a mutinous condition, but no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming, unless there be some obscure connexion with the disorder in Szechuan. H.M. sloop Cadmus is now here awaiting the Clio. They will then proceed to Hankau. There are already four or five foreign gunboats there.

Hankau, Oct. 11.

The Consuls have refused the request of the Chinese that they should patrol the river. The revolutionaries have written to the Consuls requesting their neutrality and assuring them that no hostility is felt towards Europeans. They have issued a proclamation threatening to decapitate any one injuring foreigners, interfering with commerce, or looting, and offering rewards for the protection of churches. The revolutionary movement is anti-Manchu.

Loyal troops fleeing towards Hankau have been attacked by rebels. All the provincial troops at Wuchang except two or three thousand are reported to have mutinied. It is stated that troops from Honan will reach Hankau to-morrow, Chinese reports state that the rebels in Szechuan have captured Kiating and Yachowfu.

MASSACRE OF MANCHUS AT HANKAU.

Hankau, October 13.

A massacre of Manchus and their families took place last night. The prison doors also were opened and the convicts escaped.

Government troops are arriving here. They are met by revolutionaries, who endeavour to persuade them to join the rebels. When the Government soldiers refuse to join the rising they are allowed to withdraw beyond the limits of the city.

Wuchang and Hanyang are strongly intrenched and the revolutionaries have mounted guns. They have plenty of ammunition at the Arsenal. The revolutionaries consider that they are in a position to cope successfully with any opposition they may encounter.

Incendiarism continues, but hooligans when they are caught are severely dealt with.

Peking, Oct. 13.

General Chang Piao, the commander of the troops, at Wuchang, who was at first reported to have been killed but who actually escaped with his life, has been cashiered.

An Edict is published to-day offering pardon to all mutineers who were coerced into joining the rebels and who express repentance for their action.

The autumn manœuvres in Kaiping, at which 30,000 troops were to have taken part, should have begun next Monday. They have been cancelled however, and the Sixth Division begins to entrain for Fengtai this afternoon.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

Counter-move of the Companies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The railway companies have decided to increase the rates of pay of the lower grade men. This is evidently a counter-stroke to the railwaymen's agitation for a strike against the Commission's finding. It will, however, doubtless entail increase in passenger and freight which the Government has promised to sanction.

British merchants and consignees of produce are already protesting against this probable increase and say that they are even at present struggling against excessive charges.

HOME RULE.

Lord Selborne on South African Parallel.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Earl of Selborne, speaking at Peterborough said that the resistance of the Ulstermen to Home Rule could only be met by using the British Army to put it down.

It had been said, continued his lordship, that Home Rule must be good because it was successful in South Africa, but the very reverse had happened in South Africa, where the continued separation of the colonies would have meant war.

ANOTHER STEAMER SERVICE TO INDIA.

Canadian Pacific Railway's Project.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is considering the project of a new steamship service between Canada and India, with Montreal as the summer, and St. John as the winter port. It is proposed that Calcutta shall be the Indian terminus.

THE LATE DR. HILLIER.

Suffered from Overstrain.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

At the inquest on the body of the late Dr. Hillier to-day, a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from nervous breakdown, and the overstrain of Parliamentary work. He had no domestic or financial troubles.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Government Suit for Dissolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The Government has filed a suit at Trenton New Jersey, for the dissolution of the Steel Trust, on the ground that it is maintaining a monopoly.

The witnesses, who have been subpœnaed include Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Schwab and many other prominent men, most of whom are named as individual defendants in the suit.

Mr. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, are also individual defendants.

RUSSIAN SUGAR.

Proposed Larger Exports.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Sugar Convention has met at Brussels to discuss the application of Russia to be allowed to export 400,000 tons annually instead of 200,000.

AUSTRALIAN BUDGET.

Building of the New Fleet.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 27.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, in the Commonwealth Budget statement, said that the revenue amounted to £18,803,000 and the expenditure to £16,973,000. The surplus was assigned to the payment of old age pensions, and the construction of the Fleet. Mr. Fisher stated that the Imperial Government had offered £250,000 annually towards the maintenance of the Fleet.

EAST BRISTOL ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, whose recent appointment rendered a by-election necessary, has been returned unopposed for East Bristol.

SUICIDE OF CEYLONESE GENTLEMAN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

At an inquest on the body of Mr. Maurice Finley, of Ceylon, a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

SIR B. FULLER TO TOUR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Sir Bamfylde Fuller starts to-day for a four months' tour in India. He may also visit Japan and China.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Arnst has cabled to Barry offering him his expenses, if he will row on the Parramatta at Easter for £500 a side.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: In a Second Division League match to-day, Hull defeated Gainsboro, who were playing at home, by three goals to nothing.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Clearing the Jungle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PASSIGHAT, Oct. 27.

After we crossed the Mora Lolli, the jungle changed its character somewhat. The same tangle of undergrowth and the same enormous trees are there, but our course lies along the banks of the river, and signs of animal life are apparent. The thickets are even thinner, the sun shines through and the spoor of a buffalo and the pug of "Stripes" are visible. The river, its water deep green in colour by reason of the mass of foliage overhanging it, ripples past many a mahseer lying in its pools. The curious whirr of the cicada, the "scrunch" of the hornbill and the cough of a startled barking deer, are heard, and gorgeous butterflies flit to and fro. No bugle has sounded since we left Kobo, and the march is directed by whistle. The whistles from the rear were frequent until it was discovered that we had become at times the sport of the mocking bird. Possibly, later on, the Abors may mistake our whistles for the cry of the mocking birds.

Tracks cross the path and at each is stationed a watchful Gurkha, and near him, a comrade. They are protecting the flanks and are furnished by the advance guard. There they remain until the rear guard sweeps them up. Now the track grows narrower, and, to enable laden coolies to pass, it must be widened. The Sappers and Miners with the Pioneers are on in front, clearing. We hear the ringing of their axes and the fall of trees. Tiny birds, like butterflies in size, fly from short squat trees. We go slowly on catching up, stalwart Punjabi Mohamedans and sturdy Malti Sikhs wielding axes and shovels. 'Tis but a foretaste of our progress after leaving Pasighat, but, there, the striking force may not be numbered with baggage. Our weary march comes to an end, and we reach the clearing in the jungle, our camp.

The telegraph coolies moving with the advance guard have cleared the wires of leaves and creepers.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Pasighat under date October 26th that he has reconnoitred to Padughat. The road up to that point will be easy to make, but afterwards very difficult. The second half of the main Column has arrived at Pasighat and the previous day's camp is being improved. A laden carrier corps is expected to reach Pasighat from Kobo on October 28th and the General Officer Commanding hopes to begin the advance from Pasighat on October 29th. The Ledum Column had a brush with an Abor picket a few miles north-east of Ledum, killing one man, an inhabitant of Kebong. No casualties in the Column. The advance guard later on the same day (October 25th) came across 50 of the enemy near Misheng who however retired without fighting. Ledum was found to be deserted but the Gams have now returned and the people are coming in. Pasi Gams came in on October 26th and swore that they were not concerned when the Minyong and Pailam gave trouble. They said they had warned Mr. Williamson, helped the refugees from his party and they would always give us information. The weather is fine and health of Column excellent.

PUNJAB SHEEP BREEDING.

Interesting Experiments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

An interesting experiment in sheep breeding has for some time been carried on in the Frontier Province and North Punjab and the cross-bred sheep of merino rams and indegenous ewes has so far proved a success. It is reported that attempts are being made to fix the merino type by breeding, and hopes are entertained that the experiment, if care is taken in the selection of the ewes, will succeed. As regards mortality among cross-bred sheep, it is stated, that, except when very young, they are constitutionally as strong as the indigenous sheep. The annual losses, however, in flocks generally from such contagious diseases as black quarter, haemorrhagic septicaemia, sheep scab, and foot and mouth disease are stated to be very heavy.

Twenty merino rams are expected to arrive from New Zealand this year and will be entrusted to the care of influential Jagirdars and Zemindars. To the twenty merino rams in Kangra and Kulu, eleven casualties are reported to have occurred up to the end of the year under report, thus leaving fourteen rams in the districts named. The Chief Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Punjab, does not consider the experiment is run on lines proper to ensure success. He suggests the early importation of additional rams and some ewes, as the mortality amongst those already imported amounts to nearly 50 per cent. The wool of the cross-breed lambs is reported as vastly improved, but it is stated that the natives experience great difficulty in removing fatty secretions from the fleece.

The Political Agent at Sibi imported some Australian merino sheep with the object of improving the quality of the fleece of the local sheep in the Marri Hills. The results of these experiments, however, have not been communicated.

SEQUEL TO SARARCHAR DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Oct. 27.

The sub-divisional Officer of Keshoreganj yesterday delivered judgment in a case which is a sequel to the Sararchar Political Dacoity case. In this case, two young men Upendra and Kedar, discharged accused in the Sararchar dacoity case, were charged under Section 109. The Magistrate discharged Upendra and ordered Kedar to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two sureties.

FATAL HOTEL SCUFFLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, this morning, disposed of the case in which Ernest Harold Guy was charged under Section 334, I. P. C. with causing hurt to one Allan at the Bristol Hotel, by giving him a blow with his clenched fist, which led to Allen's death. The Magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

The death is announced at Pauri in Garhwal of the Rev. J. H. Mesmore, who came out to India as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860. He is best remembered as the builder of the Lal Bagh Church in Lucknow.

GUN RUNNING IN THE GULF.

Smart Capture at Muscat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

Another capture of arms and ammunition was effectively made by H. M. S. "Psilomel" off Muscat on Sunday last. The contraband was cleverly secreted in a false deck a few inches below the upper one. To an ordinary observer the arrangement would have passed undetected, a quantity of netting was strewn on the deck to make one believe that the craft was on a fishing excursion. On being questioned the crew said they were on the way to Koweit, but it is believed the goods were destined to some place on the coast near Muscat. There were apparently no Pathans concerned in the transaction, but the business was being run by people of the place and they refused to give up the name of the party concerned. On removing the upper deck of the vessel 350 rifles, several pistols, some thousands of rounds of cartridges were discovered, all being of modern pattern. The vessel was towed into Muscat where the Consul is enquiring into the matter.

KABULI UNDESIRABLES IN CALCUTTA.

Under Police Surveillance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Over eleven hundred Kabulis and Peshawaris have arrived at Howrah and were registered by the Special Frontier Police since the inauguration of the new registration system. About one-half of these men will pass the winter in Calcutta, the other half will leave the city after making necessary purchases of clothes, which they sell to the villagers in the mofussil. Of the new comers the Frontier Police identified two as alleged old offenders who had been previously convinced in the Frontier Provinces. They were found to possess only a few annas between them. They were arrested and placed before the Commissioner of Police this morning who has sent them up for trial under the bad-livelihood section. Two other Kabulis were fined Rs. 25 each for assaulting two Bengalis.

MADRAS VACCINE SUPPLY.

Dearth of Good Calves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The report on the working of the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, and vaccination in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11 show that the work in both departments was restricted, owing to the contractor having failed to keep up the supply of calves; and owing to the strain having deteriorated the Government have sanctioned the supply of a refrigerator and cold storage plant at the King Institute, and also approved the opening of a special depot in the Guntur District, for the purpose of collecting calves and bringing them into a fit condition before they are sent to Guindy.

KARACHI'S CHIEF OFFICER.

Farewell Dinner to Mr. Brunton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

The members of the Sind Club gave a farewell dinner to Mr. J. Forrest Brunton, the retiring Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality, last night. Mr. Yusufhusband, Commissioner in Sind, who presided, proposed the health of the guest of the evening in terms which evoked repeated applause. Mr. H. C. Mules also spoke with a pleasant effect. Mr. Brunton, who made an appreciative acknowledgment, was greeted with enthusiasm.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The transfer of 2nd Lieutenant L. B. O'Brien from the 80th to the 77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been approved.

Lieutenant A. F. V. Jarvis, R.G.A., to 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to No. 4 Mountain Battery.

Unattached list officers have been posted to Indian Regiments as below :—

2nd-Lieutenant T. J. Leslie, attached to the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, has been posted to 35th Horse.

2nd-Lieutenant Fraser Tyler, attached to 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, has been posted to the 25th Cavalry.

R. J. Tweedy, attached to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, has been posted to the 19th Lancers.

A. T. Miller, attached to the 7th Dragoon Guards, has been posted to the 10th Lancers.

L. W. Mathias, attached to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been posted to the 128th Pioneers.

F. T. Drake-Brockman, attached to the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, has been posted to the 7th Lancers.

R. L. Lemon attached to the First Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been posted to the 30th Punjabis.

C. J. Cockburn, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, has been posted to the 6th Jat Light Infantry.

G. F. Abbott, attached to the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, has been posted to the 8th Gurkha Rifles.

C. M. Fulton, attached to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been posted to the 33rd Cavalry.

J. P. S. Minter, attached to 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been posted to 130th Baluchis.

J. P. Wylie, attached to 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, has been posted to 11th Lancers.

J. E. Shearer, attached to 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been posted to 26th Punjabis.

N. L. St. P. Bunbury, attached to 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, has been posted to 106th Pioneers.

M. L. Woolscombe, attached, to 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been posted to the Corps of Guides.

The Rev. the Hon'ble A. G. Lawley, elder brother of the Governor of Madras, and the Hon'ble Mr. Lawley arrived in Madras on Thursday from Nazareth (South India) accompanied by the Rev. H. A. Trask. Mr. Lawley, who visited Madras in 1895 while Lord Wenlock was the Governor, has worked in the East End of London, since 1881 and is now the Rector of Hackney and Rural Dean of Hackney and Stoke, Newington. Mr. Trask is a curate of St. John, Hackney.

LADY LAWLEY.

Indian Ladies' Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Her Excellency Lady Lawley was the recipient of another farewell address this noon, when the Indian ladies assembled at the Banqueting Hall to say good-bye. Lady Lawley arrived with the Misses Lawley and an A-D-C., and after the usual formalities Mrs. Namperumall Chetty read an address, which testified to Her Excellency's kindness, sympathy and courtesy, and her efforts for the promotion of cordial relations between Europeans and Indians. The address also referred to Lady Lawley's interest in the advancement of Indian women and as a token of their esteem and regard for Lady Lawley, the acceptance of the address and casket was solicited. Lady Muthuswamy Iyer's daughter presented the address with a beautiful silver casket.

Lady Lawley in returning thanks said, "I am afraid that in the generosity of your hearts you are tempted to exaggerate my poor efforts on behalf of my Indian sisters. I only wish that I could have done more for them than I have been able to do. Some of our writers, you know, tell us that purdah is impenetrable and that is vain for us, Englishwomen, to seek admission to the society of Indian ladies, but you have taught me far otherwise. You have admitted me not only within the veil, but also, I have and believe, within your hearts, and I shall always cherish, believe me, friendships which I have formed with you and which will still live even though I may be far away. I hope that my friendship has done something to gladden your lives and draw together the hearts of the rulers and the ruled. I hope, moreover, that my efforts to advance work of various institutions which have been formed to relieve the sick and suffering women in this country will not have been in vain. It has been a labour of love and everything which I have done to advance the work has been to me an unalloyed pleasure. I hope that the work may grow and prosper. I realise how much there is waiting to be done for the education of women of India. But let us thankfully realise that there is a strong movement astir to that end and let us look forward hopefully to the future. And now the time has come to wish you all goodbye."

INDIA'S TRADE POLICY.

Lecture in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

Mr. Manohar Lal, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, who is now here, delivered the first of his series of lectures on topical economic subjects at the Foreman Christian College last evening. Speaking on the Indian trade policy, Protection or Free Trade, the lecturer casually expressed his dissent from the views of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, who held permanent settlement to be a remedy against India's agricultural indebtedness. Diversity of occupation as opposed to agricultural, which has been the sole calling of the country, is the one remedy against the vagaries of the monsoon, and this, he said, was recognised by the Famine Commission of 1880. He said that there was not very wide divergence, between the advocates of Free Trade and Protection. The Free Traders concede the necessity of protection to nascent industries, and the Protectionists do not want protective duties as a permanent measure. The difference was not so much as regards the principle as to the application. The Free Trade's mistrust the wisdom of the application in every instance, while the Protectionists urge its adoption in every case as a measure of defence. The lecturer then discussed at some length, and with great lucidity, the theoretical and practical arguments for and against the institution of protective tariffs. He did not accept the view that such tariffs would lead to any accession of wealth, or to great stimulus of trade. On the other hand, they would, he said, not encourage enterprise and resolution. He conceded, however, that there might be room for an experiment, especially with a view to lifting the country from an agricultural one to a manufacturing plane, to protecting nascent industries and as a retaliation against the dumping of foreign goods.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain Mehta, I. M. S., reverts to Military duty.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. B. Holloway, 29th Lancers, officiates as Deputy Secretary, Army Department, Government of India, vice Col. Maconochy, granted leave.

Major Jacob, 106th Pioneers, is promoted to be Lt.-Col., and Captains Robertson, 19th Lancers, Williams, 57th Rifles, and Thomson, 58th Rifles, are promoted to be Majors.

Lt.-Col. H. J. Bremer and Lt.-Col. Griffiths, 16th Cavalry, retire from the service.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley is appointed to be Honorary Col., Surma Valley Light Horse, and Eastern Bengal Volunteers Rifles, vice Sir Lancelot Hare.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Elkard, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, having been granted one year's leave, Lt.-Col. Irvine, I. M. S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Peshawar.

Lt.-Col. Bailay, Political Agent, is posted to Rajputana on return from leave.

Lt William officiates as Assistant Agent, Mekran, and Commandant Mekran Levy Corps.

Mr. W. H. Forkgen of the Indian Telegraph Department acts at Vice-Consul, Birjand, vice Mr. Hawsen granted three months' leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

In order to avoid the delay caused to trains at Conjeevaram and Walajabad stations on either side owing to the absence of crossing facilities, sanction has been accorded to the provision of permanent crossing arrangements at the Nathapethai Station on the Arkonam branch of the South Indian Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the renewal of the plate girder spans of the bridges on the Kotri-Dadur-Sukkur section of the North Western State Railway.

Mr. F. W. Roberts, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' furlough.

Lord Ampthill, says a message by the mail, is suffering from slight concussion, and is obliged to cancel his immediate engagements.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Special Police Officer Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

In recognition of the services rendered by Inspector Hansen of the Government House Guard while serving several Viceroys, the Government of India have appointed him as Special Police Officer on the personal staff of the King Emperor to accompany His Majesty throughout his Indian tour. In connection therewith Inspector Hansen has been ordered to proceed to Bombay and there to report himself on arrival of the s. s. "Medina."

CALCUTTA PREPARATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Various matters connected with the Royal visit were considered by the General Committee of the Corporation to-day. Hackney Carriage Registrar recommended that gharry fares during the visit should be doubled, but the Solicitor said that in his opinion this could not be done without an amendment of the Act. The Committee decided to take no action.

It was decided on the recommendation of the Health Officer to have an observation shed to which a suspected case of infectious disease among troops might be taken.

Tenders for the oiling of the roads during the visit were also accepted.

On Oct. 10, Capt. A. E. M. Chatfield commissioned at Portsmouth, the P. and O. steamship "Medina," in which Their Majesties the King and Queen are to make their journey to India and back. Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, who is to command the Royal Squadron, hoisted his flag on the armoured cruiser "Cochrane," and saluted the Commander-in-Chief's flag with seventeen guns, the "Victory" replying with a similar number. On the 11th Rear-Admiral Keppel transferred his flag to the "Medina" which is berthed alongside the South Railway jetty of the dockyard, where Their Majesties are to embark in November.

It has been settled, Reuter's Agency learns, that their Majesties will sail from Portsmouth on Saturday, Nov. 11. Although Nov. 9 had been generally regarded as the day of departure, this was only a provisional arrangement, and it has been found that less time was needed for the voyage than was at first supposed. The delay of two days will not affect the date originally arranged for landing in India.

A number of inquiries have lately been made at Lloyd's for rates of insurance in connection with the Delhi Durbar, and a fair amount of business has been placed. On Oct. 10, twenty per cent. was accepted to cover the payment of a loss should the Durbar not take place on or before Dec. 31, with the King present.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

Progress of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The second working season at the Lower Ganges Bridge Works is just commencing and it is expected that a great deal of progress will be made before the next rains. The bridge, which will be 5,387 feet long and will carry a double line of railway, is designed to give direct railway communication between Calcutta and Northern Bengal. In order to keep the river to its course it has been necessary to build what are called guide banks 4,000 feet long on each side of the river and the greater part of this work was completed before the rains which when set in last June had put a stop to the work. The approach banks will be over five miles long and will be pitched with white stone as the land here is subject to [illegible]. In the guide and approach banks together 1,365,137 tons of stone will be used. Good progress has been made with the sinking of wells which carry the piers on which the bridge will rest. Four of these are now in course of construction and it is hoped to finish them and start others this season. The wells are to be braced with concrete placks and in the sixteen of them which are to be sunk 20,000 blocks weighing seven tons each will be used. Last season the labour force employed was about 20,000 and at least this number will be employed this year.

RETIRING MADRAS GOVERNOR.

Lays Foundation-stone of a School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

H. E. the Governor of Madras, this afternoon, laid the foundation-stone of the Gifford School which is to be established in connection with the Government Maternity Hospital. Col. Gifford, Superintendent of the Hospital, made a lengthy statement in which he referred to the interest which [illegible] Excellency the Governor and Lady Lawley had [illegible] in the work of the hospital and stated always taken [illegible] intended to train male and that the school was [illegible] the hospital. His female pupils in connection with [illegible] having the Excellency made an eloquent speech after foundation-stone and subsequently Lady Lawley opened the new nurses' quarters of the Maternity Hospital with a golden key. Her Excellency was presented by the staff nurses with a golden badge.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT CALCUTTA.

Proposed Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The annual general meeting of the Caledonian Society was held this evening. Mr. Collin C. Gulliland read the first year's report which was adopted and the office bearers were elected. It was decided to hold the St. Andrew's Dinner at the Town Hall on November 30th, and the Committee reported that the Hon. Mr. Duke, acting Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, had promised to preside and propose the toast of "The Viceroy and the land we live in."

HOCKEY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The first game of the Divisional Hockey Tournament, open to the Indian Army composing of the Poona Brigade, was played this evening on the Gymkhana ground between the 12th Pioneers and the 117th Mahrattas. The Pioneers were mostly aggressors in the first period at the end of which they had two goals to their opponents nil. The second half was more evenly contested, the Mahrattas making a stubborn defence. It was only in the last few minutes that the Pioneers added a third goal to their score, thus winning by three goals to the 117th Mahrattas nil.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The jute market was again quiet but steady, only small business being done at Rs. 49 with Rs. 49-8-0 paid for picked marks. There was no change to report in the gunny market and not much business going. The share market was moderately active, business being equally divided between coal and tea shares. In the money market there was little more business passing.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Oct. 13.

The King and Queen arrived in London from Scotland on Monday evening. On Tuesday the King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, and presented a number of Albert and Edward medals which had been awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery. On Wednesday, his Majesty was at Newmarket and witnessed the Cesarewitch.

The week has witnessed a revival of political activity, and important speeches have been delivered by Mr. Balfour, Lord Haldane, Sir Edward Carson and others. Mr. Redmond has addressed several meetings in England in support of Home Rule. Lord Roberts appeals to the Unionist Party to place before the country a constructive policy of social reform and national defence.

The Government have established an Industrial Council, representatives of masters and men, to deal with trade disputes. Twenty-six prominent employers and workmen have agreed to serve on the Council under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith. The Council has no compulsory powers.

Mr. Lloyd George was present at a conference between representatives of the British Medical Association and the friendly societies to consider the Insurance Bill. Further meetings are to be held. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald intimates that the Labour Party will support the Bill.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain have resolved to demand a "minimum" wage for all workers in coal mines, the rate to vary in the several mining districts according to local circumstances. A time-limit for the negotiations which will be entered upon to secure this concession was fixed.

Among the deaths recorded during the week were those of Caroline Countess of Seafield, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, "Hesba Stretton," Sir Charles Lawes-Wittewronge, and Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson.

Mr. Hamel yesterday successfully flew across the Channel. He left Boulogne on a Blériot monoplane about 1 p. m., with the intention of arriving at the London Aerodrome two hours later. His first stop was at Maidstone, and after a short stay he continued his journey, but was obliged to descend at Wembley on account of fog.

The calendar for the Sessions at the Central Criminal Court is unusually heavy and includes nine cases of alleged murder. The Recorder, referring to the proposed concentration of criminal business in the Court, strongly deprecated the throwing of any additional burden upon it.

CHILE.

Much satisfaction is expressed in naval circles in Chile at the greatly improved results of the annual target practice in the Chilian Navy. This improvement is acknowledged to be due to the British naval officers lent to Chile for instructional purposes. A complimentary luncheon has been given on board the cruiser Esmeralda to Lieut. Clement Long, R.N., the senior British gunnery specialist attached to the Chilian Fleet.

CHINA.

A missionary telegram from Chengtu to Peking, states that the estimated total of those killed in the recent disturbances is 10,000. 2,000 Tsing soldiers and the rest revolutionaries. Thousands of persons are homeless in the districts around Chengtu. Many of the people have committed suicide through despair. Chengtu is quiet, but the rebels, 10,000 strong, hold several cities to the south-west of the city. Troops have left Chengtu against them.

EGYPT.

The Suez Canal Company has offered a reward of £400 to any person giving information which may lead to the arrest of Lepreux, a clerk in the Central Office at Paris, who is suspected of the fraudulent appropriation of shares to the value of £40,000. The shares were in the nature of a deposit as security.

FRANCE.

Six members of the General Confederation of Labour have been acquitted of charges of using violence in order to extort a confession from three Government spies who posed as revolutionaries. The acquittal seems to be chiefly attributable to the cleverness of one of the prisoners, Almereyda, who conducted his own defence and who managed to gain the sympathy both of the public and of the jury by his exposition of the abominable methods of the spies.

Whilst complete secrecy is maintained by the commission which is investigating the causes of the explosion on the Liberté, reports of foul play are rife, and the statement has been made by an ex-petty officer of the Liberté that the explosion was foretold by some of the discontented elements in the ship. For the present no great importance need be attached to these rumours. On the other hand there seem to be grounds for supposing that the discipline maintained by Captain Jaures was somewhat lax. The senior officer on board at the time of the accident is to be Court-martialled.

The report is current that Leonardo da Vinci's "La Gioconda," which was stolen from the Louvre on August 21, has been found in a town to the east of Paris. At the Prefecture of Police, no opinion is expressed as to this rumour.

As a result of pressure, the Ministry of Public Works, the railway companies have agreed to a slight reduction all round in their tariffs for the transport of agricultural produce. This step was often advocated during the recent agitation against the high prices of food, especially with a view to counteracting the especial international tariffs which encourage the despatch of foodstuffs abroad. Before making this change, the companies stipulated with the Government that the stamp duty on such consignments should be reduced from 35 to 10 centimes. It is expected that by this arrangement the loss consequent upon the reduced rates will fall upon the Treasury.

GERMANY.

The International Committee of the United Cotton Growing Association has been meeting in Berlin under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Macara. Dr. von Lindequist, Colonial Secretary, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government and the Minister of the Interior held a reception in their honour. The Committee decided to send a small delegation to Egypt, during the autumn to arrange for the visit of a larger delegation next year.

JAPAN.

A strong feeling exists in military and naval circles in favour of the organization of two new divisions for service exclusively in Korea, and the increase of the Navy by five first-class battleships, but these steps will probably be postponed in deference to the universal desire for retrenchment. To judge by present appearances, the next Budget will follow the lines of this year's, since, although the policy of the Government is in favour of the expansion of productive enterprises, the heart of the people is set on economy, and there is insufficient time for a radical alteration of the old Budget.

MEXICO.

Occasional encounters between the followers of the rebel leader Zapata and the Federal troops indicate that peace is not yet secure in Mexico. Government advices report that 300 Federal troops who were guarding Axochiapam, a place near Jonatepec, repulsed 1,500 Zapatists on the 27th inst., after a fight which had lasted all night. Last Sunday morning, the Federals were reinforced. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

SWEDEN.

M. Staaf, the Leader of the Liberal Party, has formed a Ministry, but he made it a condition that the First Chamber should be dissolved before the meeting of Parliament next January. He hopes by this means to secure about 30 additional seats in the Upper House. The new Cabinet is composed as follows:—Premier, M. Carl Staaf; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Ehrensvaerd (at present Minister in Washington); Minister of the Interior, M. Schotte; Minister of Justice, M. Sandstroem; Minister of Finance, Baron Adelsvaerd; Minister of War, M. David Bergstroem; Minister of Marine, M. Jacob Larsson; Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, Dr. Fridtjov Berg; Minister of Agriculture, M. Alfred Peterson; Ministers without Portfolio, M. Stenstroem and M. Petren.

UNITED STATES.

With his arrival at Spokane on Saturday night, the President completed half of his long journey from coast to coast and back again. He is in the best of health and spirits and is delighted with the warmth of the reception accorded him everywhere. Certainly the West has had a good opportunity to understand him as one who desires to tread in the "middle of the road," between the extremes of Conservatism and Radicalism. How much he really gained, how far the welcome he received has been accorded to Mr. Taft as head of the nation and not of a party, how much of the enthusiasm he worked up has been due to his personality entirely apart from politics, whether he is losing in the East by his absence, what he is winning in the West by his presence, are matters of speculation. But two things are tolerably clear—that, if the Insurgent West is not enthusiastic about Mr. Taft as Presidential candidate for 1912, neither is it enthusiastic about Mr. La Follette apparently as the only alternative; and that its favour may yet largely be won by Mr. Taft's achievements in Tariff Revision next Session.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer, who recently returned to Washington, speaks with enthusiasm of the organization of the British shipbuilding yards which he visited this summer. Of Messrs. Vickers, at Barrow, he says that he found "the most efficient and up-to-date management, with a system and detail carried apparently as far as they could be advantageously." He believes that the methods can be profitably applied to American Navy yards, and announces that two officers, Captains Willits and Theiss, have sailed to study the system thoroughly.

Mr. Waldo, the New York Police Commissioner, on Monday, complained that a pistol-carrying permit had been given to a Chinaman by a magistrate of the local Court. The Chinaman is declared by the police to be a notorious opium trader and "dive" keeper, and wholly unfit to have a permit. The magistrate justifies the granting of the permit on the ground that the police are incompetent to afford the Chinaman proper protection. The law against carrying or possessing pistols and other weapons is being rigorously enforced in many cases, but it is obviously incapable of anything like universal enforcement. Many respectable citizens are giving up their weapons rather than pay the heavy licence fee, but few of the really dangerous classes are doing so.

The committee of the Senate which is inquiring into the election of Mr Stephenson, of Wisconsin, as making some remarkable discoveries. Mr. Stephenson, it appears, had to expend over £30,000 to secure in 1908 his nomination by the people as a Republican whom the Legislature should elect to represent the State in Washington. He directed his agents to keep within the law, but to do everything possible to secure a victory. When he found that the item for beer and cigars amounted to £6,000, he protested that he wanted to win not to buy a nomination, but he was silenced upon learning that the other three candidates had spent £8,000, £6,000, and £2,000. Altogether about £38,0 0 was expended on the campaign. In the detailed account of Mr. Stephenson's expenditure which is required under the law of Wisconsin occur such items as "Trip through ghetto, 35 dols two picnics, 60 dols. various "touches" which cost 19 dols and a hammer, 3 dols. The Committee, which is sitting in Milwaukee, is endeavouring to unravel these mysteries.

President Taft, in an address on the Panama Canal, delivered on Monday, said:—

"I will let you into a little secret. The Canal is promised for July 1, 1916, but you may expect to see the first ship go through on July 1, 1913."

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, on Monday presented to Hingham (Mass.), on behalf of Hingham, Norfolk, a stepping-stone which for 70 years had stood in the public square of the English town. The stone will be used as corner-stone for a bell tower to commemorate the landing of the pilgrims from Hingham, 275 years ago.

The trial of James McNamara began on Wednesday at Los Angeles, California, for complicity in the dynamite explosion at the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper building on October 1, 1910, by which 19 men were killed. A long trial is probable. There are widespread manifestations of sympathy with the prisoner by the Labour Unions throughout country, in which the question of his guilt or innocence is largely ignored in consideration of the fact that the prisoner is a trade unionist charged with an offence against an "open" shop. In the State of Washington, 200,000 workmen struck work as a demonstration of sympathy with the prisoner and a protest against the prosecution of a man whom they consider a martyr to the cause of trade unionism.

Mr. Edward M. Grout, a former Comptroller of the City of New York and a former law partner of Mayor Gaynor, has been indicted on criminal charges connected with the failure of the Union Bank, of which he was president. He protests his innocence, and his friends declare that he is the victim of circumstances.

ROYALIST RISING IN PORTUGAL

The Royalist movement in Northern Portugal has proved a signal failure. Disheartened by the result of a slight engagement with Government troops, the forces which Capt. Couceiro was endeavouring to lead to Oporto broke up and were pursued by the Republicans as far as the Spanish frontier. In the course of a conversation which the Premier had with a Press correspondent, Senhor Chagas explained the nature of the rising and its suppression. He added that hitherto the Government had maintained a lenient attitude towards the Royalists. This policy, in view of recent events, could no longer be continued, and the Government would deal severely with future Royalist sedition.

The following semi-official statement has been issued at Lisbon:—

"After a short stay at Vinhaes the Monarchist bands abandoned the place as soon as the Republican troops arrived. Many Monarchists fled in all directions. Others surrendered. A squadron of cavalry pursued the bands almost to the Spanish frontier. As for this reason they could not cut off their retreat they pretended to retire in order to draw back the Monarchists, without, however, effecting their purpose. During the operation some of the members of the bands were put out of action and two Republicans were wounded. News from Verin, in Galicia, states that the leaders of the bands are there and that their men are demoralised. A hundred and twenty persons implicated in the last attempted rising at Oporto have been embarked in the cruiser Sao Gabriel, and will be interned in the Lisbon forts."

A Badajoz correspondent states that, according to news from Oporto, a document giving the organisation of a complete Royalist conspiracy has been found at the Misericordia Hospital, Vinhaes.

Capt. Conceiro's position in the mountains has been found deserted by the Republican troops, and it is rumoured that he has crossed the frontier and re-entered Portuguese territory near Chaves. The Portuguese Government is sending more troops to Oporto in order to be be able to reinforce any place in danger of attack.

THE KING AND THE CESAREWITCH.

One of the largest crowds of recent years gathered at New-market on Oct. 11 to witness the race for the Cesarewitch. The King drove from town by motor-car and arrived on the course about one o'clock. His Majesty, who was received by Lord Derby, Lord Villiers, and the Hon. F. W. Lambton after conversing some time with a few personal friends went into the paddock where Thrace, who was to carry the royal colours in the following race, was being saddled. His Majesty watched the racing from the front of the Jockey Club Stand, and among those in his immediate neighbourhood were Lord Harewood, Lord Durham, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Cadogan, Lord Lonsdale, and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. Luncheon was served in the private room in the Jockey Club Stand, and afterwards his Majesty watched the racing for the greater part of the afternoon. He then drove to Egerton House, where he had tea and inspected the royal horses, returning to the Jockey Club about 6.30 p. m. In the evening he dined with Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild at Palace House, where Lord Rosebery was among the guests.

The King, before leaving town for Newmarket, inspected the horse Brisbane, presented to his Majesty by the Government of Queensland. The horse is a bay of about sixteen hands with black points. The presentation of the horse to the King came about in a curious manner. At the funeral of King Edward his Majesty rode his black charger Rupert, which bears on its near shoulder the brand "2 G D." A photograph which showed the brand very distinctly was seen by an Australian visitor to London, who recognised it as one used by his father, a Queensland farmer, and it was found that Rupert was, in fact, an Australian horse. The King, it seems, purchased it when in India in 1905-1906, the horse being then the property of a cavalry officer. On being informed of these facts the Queen-land Government decided to ask His Majesty' acceptance of another horse born and bred in the colony.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN CANADA

The King's Message.

Quebec, Oct. 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught landed here at eleven o'clock this morning, and were received at the dock by Mr. Borden, the Premier, and all the other members of the Cabinet except two—Sir Charles FitzPatrick, the Acting Governor-General, and Sir Francois Langelier, the Lieut.-Governor of the province—to the accompaniment of military honours and the firing of a royal salute from the Citadel.

Their Royal Highness drove through the city to the Provincial Parliament Buildings, where the Duke was sworn in amid a brilliant gathering of Ministers, judges, naval and military officers, the chief civil authorities and the leading representatives of society. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, delivered an address bidding their Royal Highness welcome to Canada, and the Mayor of Quebec delivered a similar address as the representative of the city. Mrs. Borden presented the Duchess with a bouquet.

In reply, the Duke expressed his pleasure at returning to the scenes of his youth, part of which he spent here as a subaltern. "In days gone by," he continued, "the French and English races made England's greatness, and here again history repeats itself, and it is their union which makes your own greatness. Saxon and Norman stock, giving the qualities of courage, perseverance and strength, have raised England to her proud position among the nations. Here under the wise rule of statesmen of British and French descent Canada has achieved an era of development which is the envy of the world."

Major Lowther then read the commission for the Duke's appointment to the Governor-Generalship of Canada. A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court administered the Oath, and the Under-Secretary of State handed to his Royal Highness the Great Seal.

The ceremony over, the guns of the Citadel again fired a royal salute. Before the Royal party left the building, Lady Gouin also presented a bouquet to the Duchess. Their Royal Highnesses then drove to the Citadel, proceeding afterwards to the Chateau Frontenac for luncheon.

In the afternoon, the Government gave a luncheon in honour of the Duke of Connaught at the Chateau Frontenac. Mr. Borden, proposing the health of the Duke, said that Canada was most fortunate in her Governors-General, and that she was specially honoured on this occasion by a Prince of the Blood.

The Duke thanked the Premier for his compliments, and said:—

It has been my good fortune to have been in many portions of the Empire, and I have been struck with the great unity existing among them. I am satisfied when you think that Canada is lucky in her Governors-General.

I have been specially asked by King George to express personally to the Canadian people a personal message of affection and interest. The King has been in Canada many times, and represented his royal father at the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec. His Majesty continues to take a deep interest in Canada, and it is his fervent wish that the prosperity of the country may continue.

The Duke said that he personally wished to serve Canada, to make himself at home in the country, and to do everything possible to promote her best interests in connection with the Empire, which was of so much importance to Canada. "So long as Canada goes on as she is going so long will that connection be retained."

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

A Reported Agreement.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on Oct. 10:—

The Cabinet Council held in Paris this morning under the Presidency of M. Caillaux, lasted more than three hours, and was almost entirely devoted to the Moroccan question. What took place has not been divulged, and we are forced to turn to Berlin once more for light. The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" declares that a favourable impression persists in the German capital, and that the silence observed on both sides must not be unfavourably interpreted, for it has no other motive than the mutual desire not to hamper the negotiations. The correspondent states that there is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of the conclusion of the first part of the Franco-German Agreement, that which relates to Morocco. The Agence d'Information declares that the first part is already terminated and ready to be initialled by the respective negotiators pending the formal signature, which will be postponed until the conclusion of the second part of the Agreement, that relating to compensation in the Congo.

On the other hand, a Reuter telegram of Oct. 10 from Paris says:—It is authoritatively stated that the conclusion of the "pourparlers" with Germany cannot be regarded as absolutely imminent. The Government, which is anxious that they should be terminated before the Chamber reassembles, has decided to postpone the opening of the session from Oct. 24 to Oct. 31, and if necessary, until Nov. 7.

The following announcement appeared in the "North German Gazette" of Oct. 11:—"That part of the Franco-German Convention which has reference to Morocco was initialled here to-day. The negotiations regarding compensation which are connected with it have been resumed."

A Berlin correspondent states that the announcement of the conclusion of the first part of the Morocco Agreement has been received without enthusiasm, and that there is no great belief that the compensations to be received in the French Congo will be of any great value to the empire.

In the Budget Commission of the French Chamber yesterday M. Jacques Piou asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs to give some account of the Moroccan negotiations. The Minister replied that the Government was bound to maintain silence and it would be careful not to utter one word which might complicate the negotiations. The incident, a Paris correspondent remarks, reflects some of the impatience among Deputies and throughout the country.

A correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that there is intense satisfaction there that an accord has been reached by France and Germany concerning Morocco.

WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION.

A demonstration in which about 500 women belonging to various societies took part, was held on Oct. 7 to protest against the imprisonment of Miss Clemence Housman for the non-payment of the Crown taxes for inhabited house duty. The women marched from Kingsway to Holloway, where a meeting was held outside the prison gates. The procession was headed by a band, and numerous banners bearing such inscriptions as "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny" and "Taxpayers Demand the Vote" were carried. Miss Housman, who was released on Oct. 6, marched at the head of the first section, which was composed of members of the Women's Tax Resistance League. About fifty members of the men's branch also took part in the demonstration. The meeting was presided over by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who said members of the societies represented were prepared, like Miss Housman, to go to prison to teach the Liberal Government the principles of the British Constitution. Miss Housman paid a tribute to the officials of the prison and the infirmary for the kindness with which they treated her during her imprisonment. Her brother, Mr. Lawrence Housman also spoke and Mrs. Despard and Lady Constance Lytton were others who took part in the proceedings. A resolution was passed congratulating Miss Housman on her refusal to pay Crown taxes without representation and upon the successful outcome of her protest, condemning the Government's action in ordering her arrest, and imprisonment, and calling upon the Government to give votes to women before again demanding from Miss Housman or any other women taxpayer the payment of taxes.

THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

The Government's Scheme.

The following statement was issued by the Board of Trade on Tuesday night in mail week:—

His Majesty's Government, have recently had under consideration the best means of strengthening and improving the existing official machinery for settling and for shortening industrial disputes by which the general public are adversely affected. With this end in view, consultations have recently taken place between the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade, and a number of representative employers and workmen specially conversant with the principal staple industries of the country and with the various methods adopted in those industries for the preservation of peaceful relations between employers and employed.

Following on these consultations, and after consideration of the whole question, the President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, has established an Industrial Council representative of employers and workmen. The Council has been established for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle.

In taking this course the Government do not desire to interfere with but rather to encourage and to foster such voluntary methods or agreements as are now in force, or are likely to be adopted for the prevention of stoppage of work or for the settlement of disputes. But it is thought desirable that the operations of the Board of Trade in the discharge of their duties under the Conciliation Act, 1896, should be supplemented and strengthened, and that effective means should be available for referring such difficulties as may arise in a trade to investigation, conciliation, or arbitration, as the case may be.

The Council will not have any compulsory powers.

DIVIDED LABOUR VIEWS.

As might have been expected, some very diverse views were expressed on the formation of the new Industrial Council, but the balance of opinion seemed to be favourable to the Government's plan, Mr. Bowerman, M. P., the Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and a member of the new Council, told a representative of "The Times" that his committee made a similar proposal to the Board of Trade in 1809, and that Mr. Ritchie, who was President at that time, replied that the employers were not favourable to the idea. A great deal has happened in the industrial world since then, and chief interest to-day lies in the attitude which the men will adopt towards the new machinery of conciliation.

Many of the trade union leaders who gave publicity to their views welcomed the scheme as a step in advance. Those who recognized the limitation of the powers of the Council cherished no illusions as to the possibility of its doing away with strikes altogether. Prominent trade unionists declared that they would have had nothing to do with a scheme which contained any element of compulsion or restricted in any way the freedom of action at present enjoyed by the individual unions. They attached importance to the scheme for two main reasons. The machinery is at last set up for bringing the two parties to a dispute face to face; and the Council may be expected to have behind it a sort of public authority which can never be attained by an individual Government mediator. The advantage gained in respect of these two points may be illustrated, first, by Mr. Lloyd George's difficulties in smoothing over the railway trouble of 1907; and secondly, by the sudden transformation of Ministers into mediators during the crisis of last August.

Recent events, and notably the proceedings at the Railway Inquiry, have revealed the growth of a strong feeling in the ranks of organized labour against arbitration. For the moment moderate trade unionists as well as the extremists are adverse to anything which savours of a compulsory award, and they will go no further than conciliation. Mr. Bowerman laid special emphasis on the entire absence of compulsion in Mr. Buxton's scheme, and insisted that the formation of the Council would in no case be a stepping-stone to compulsory arbitration.

Among the Labour leaders who expressed definite disapproval of the scheme was Mr. W. A. Appleton, the secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, who stated that, as far as he had been able to ascertain, members of the Federation would view the scheme with some apprehension and in many cases would be strongly opposed to it. Mr. Appleton was not without fears that the scheme might tend eventually to the institution of a board with compulsory powers.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., who is this year chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, was invited, as the representative of the Gasworkers and General Labourers, to become a member of the Industrial Council, but he refused to serve, and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., accepted the invitation in his stead. Mr. Thorne's reasons for declining are set out in a letter addressed to the President of the Board of Trade on September 26, in the course of which he said:—

I cannot see my way to serve upon the proposed Council. . . . In my opinion such a Council would weaken the power of organized labour, and I am not prepared to have the power of organized labour curtailed in the slightest degree without entering an emphatic protest.

The Council has not held a formal meeting, and its procedure and method of working have yet to be decided upon. But its individual members are agreed that the miners' unrest provides the sort of task to which they will be called upon to put their hands. An early test of the value of the scheme is accordingly not unlikely.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain E. D. Galbraith, 55th Coke's Rifles, Frontier Force, son of the late Edgar Galbraith, I. C. S., and Aloyse Henrietta, third daughter of the late George Ladevese Adlercrown, of Moyglare, Co. Meath.

A Marriage has been arranged between His Honour Mr. A. G. Lascelles, K. C., Chief Justice of Ceylon, second son of the late Hon. George and Lady Louisa Lascelles, and Miss Isabel Carteret Thynne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Thynne, of Haynes Park, Bedford, and 67 Eaton Place.

The marriage will take place in India in January of Major Basil Corbett, 13th Rajputs, son of Col. F. V. Corbett, of Netherton, Newtan Abbot, and Miss Veronique Eleanor Corbett, daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Corbett, his Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, and the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, Sherborne House, Northleach Glos.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. W. H. D. Wilson, Indian Army, eldest son of Sir William and Lady Deane Wilson, of Blacklands, East Malling, Kent, and Doris Evelin, elder daughter of the late Mr. W. T. Blackburne-Maze, of Shaw House, Newbury, Berks, and Leybourne Grange, West Malling, Kent.

The engagement is announced of John Curtois Howard, youngest son of Fitzalan Howard, of Holyrood House, Spalding, and Norah Carey Lakes, of Trevarrick, Paignton, youngest daughter of the late John Gould Lakes, lieutenant of H. E. I. C. S., and granddaughter of the late Rev. John Lakes, vicar of Liskeard, Cornwall.

The engagement is announced between Robert Andrew Yule, only son of the late Andrew Yule, of Calcutta, and Mrs. Yule, of Breeside, Fountain Road, Dulwich Wood Park, and Winifred Enid, youngest daughter of Mr. George Benson Clough, of 12 King's Bench Walk and Bracken Knoll Orshott, Surrey.

An engagement is announced between Lionel Charles Patrick Milman, Royal Field Art., third son of Sir Francis Milman, Bart., and Lady Milman, and Marjorie Aletta, elder daughter of Col. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Indian Army (retired), and Mrs. Clark-Kennedy, of Rookwood, Moorland Road, Bournemouth.

RECENT MARRIAGE.

The marriage took place at St. John's Church, Lea Marston, on Oct. 10, of Capt. William Stuart, 22nd Indian Cav., and the Hon. Dorothy Adderley, daughter of Lord and Lady Norton, of Hams Hall. The service was conducted by the Rev. the Hon. Reginald Adderley, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Arbuthnot, vicar of Lea Marston. A reception was afterwards held at Hams Hall, and in the afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Stuart left for Cornwall.

LABOUR UNREST.

Railway Inquiry.

It is understood that the Report of the Royal Commission on the Working of the Railway Conciliation Scheme of 1907, is not likely to be ready for several weeks. A statement having been published which purported to give a forecast of the Report, the following communication has been issued by Mr. J. J. Wills, the secretary of the Commission:—Nothing is known as to the origin of the statement appearing in the morning papers. No official announcement can be made as to the accuracy or otherwise of any conjecture with regard to the probable findings of the Commission, who have not yet determined upon their Report."

RAILWAY STRIKES.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., addressing a meeting of railwaymen at Bradford, replied to the Home Secretary's statement that railwaymen must abrogate the power to strike. That declaration, he said, meant a Committee of the House of Commons to deal with wages and conditions, or it meant that the railways were to be nationalised. Either alternative meant the loss of the strike weapon, but as one of the railwaymen's Parliamentary representative he was determined that he would never give up the right to strike. Continuing, Mr. Thomas said that unless the Midland Railway immediately stopped the "victimisation" which was going on the Amalgamated Society had decided that there would be immediate trouble, not sectional, but general.

The Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has passed a resolution expressing regret that the railwaymen on the Great North of Ireland and Midland Great Western lines did not respond to its executive committee's call, and thus caused the failure of the strike. A resolution declaring against sectional and unauthorised strikes was also adopted.

A MINERS' STRIKE.

At a meeting of the Council of the Durham Miners' Association, on Oct. 7, a resolution was passed dealing with the three-shift system, asking for a reversion to the conditions prevailing prior to the passing of the Eight Hours Act, and threatening a national strike, if the employers do not concede the men's demands. At a conference at Newcastle between representatives of the Northumberland coalowners and miners, the former rejected the men's demand for an increase in the standard wages. No further developments in the general situation are expected till the Miners' Conference on Nov. 14. Negotiations with regard to the minimum wage question will proceed with the employers in the meantime.

DUBLIN TIMBER STRIKE SETTLED.

The dispute in the Dublin timber trade, which was the direct cause of the Irish railway strike, has been settled, the men having accepted the masters' terms. With the exception of those who misconducted themselves during the strike, all the men are to be taken back under the old conditions of service, the employers agreeing to consider the question of wages later. The men's claim for recognition of the Irish Transport Workers' Union is absolutely refused.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Condition of Southern Roads.

The British Minister at Tehran has informed the Persian Government that he proposes to increase the Consular Guards at Shiraz and probably elsewhere. Nizam-es-Sultaneh and Sowlet-ed-Dowleh have left Shiraz, owing to a strong intimation from the British Minister, that other measures would be taken if they remained.

The following telegram has been received in official Persian circles in London:—"Aga Mirza Ibrahim Mujtahid has brought about a reconciliation between Sowlet-ed-Dowleh and the Gavam-ul-Mulk, who have agreed to put aside their differences and to send all their armed followers out of Shiraz. Sowlet-ed-Dowleh has undertaken to maintain the security of the Shiraz-Bushire road. Ala-ed-Dowleh, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Fars, is on the point of leaving Tehran with a strong military force; and the detachment of Cossacks which had been sent to Kashan against Naib Hussein has been ordered to proceed to Shiraz as soon as its work in Kashan is over. Shiraz is already quiet, the sole cause of the disturbance was the dissension between the Gavamis and the Kashgais, which has ended by the peace made between Sowlet-ed-Dowleh and the Gavam-ul-Mulk. The Persian Government is taking every measure to ensure the security of the Europeans, though they are not exposed to any danger. The Swedish officers who have been engaged by the Persian Government to organise a Gendarmerie, and who arrived in Persia some time ago, have well advanced in their work, and thus the security of the trade routes will be assured."

SHUA-ES-SULTANEH'S PROPERTY.

A Teheran correspondent telegraphs that five Treasury Gendarmes who had been sent with a Treasury official to make the inventory of Shua-es-Sultaneh's property in Teheran, were arrested by Russian Cossacks and taken to the Russian Consulate. The next day a strong body of Gendarmerie took possession of the principal property. The Russian Cossacks have, it is said, been withdrawn.

RUSSO-PERSIAN RELATIONS.

Teheran, Oct. 7.—Fresh evidence of the desire of the Persian Government to improve relations with Russia is shown by the action it has taken in regard to the assault and plunder near Kashan of a small party of Russian Cossacks moving on relief from Ispahan. When the report was received the Foreign Minister immediately informed the Russian Legation, and stated that an effective force would immediately be despatched to punish the marauders. A body of 250 Persian Cossacks under the command of two Russian officers attached to the Cossack brigade has since been sent, which will be joined by other troops at Kum. The willingness of the Persian Government to use Russian officers for such a purpose is a pleasing proof of the better feeling now existing towards the Russian Government.

THE PERSIA SOCIETY.

With the Persian Minister as honorary president and Lord Lamington as president, the Persia Society has been formed to promote the sympathy existing between the British and Persian nations, and to make them better known to each other by means of personal intercourse and publications. It is intended to encourage the study of Persian literature in England, to hold meetings for the reading of papers and the delivery of lectures relating to Persia, and to exhibit, or encourage the exhibition of, Persian arts and handicrafts. The inaugural dinner takes place at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, Nov. 15, when Lord Curzon will be the principal guest of the evening and will speak. The honorary secretary is Mr. Godfrey J. Hogg, 13 Paternoster Row, E.C., and 22 Albemarle Street, W.

THE King received a number of visitors at Buckingham Palace on Oct. 10, among them being Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor of Ceylon, who formally presented a number of Coronation addresses sent from that colony. The Malay Straits and the Chinese community at Wei-hai-Wei also sent gifts, that of the Chinese being a most elaborate and beautifully embroidered scroll encased in a carved teak chest. The presents included a shawl of fine material for the Queen. During the morning the presents were displayed in one of the rooms and inspected by their Majesties.

His Highness Sir Chandra Shum Sher Jung, R. B., G.C.B., G.C.V.I., has sent a donation of £1,000 to open a fund for a new laboratory at the Bromp on Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. About £5,000 in all will be required for the erecting and fitting up of a laboratory on the most modern lines. Dr. Inman, who is in charge of this work at the Brompton Hospital, was in India last year on special service for the Nepal Government, and the donation comes as an appreciation of his work and with the hope that it will further the scientific study of this important subject.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

(Continued from page 7.)

Wednesday, Oct. 11.—There is news of further operations by the Italian forces in Tripoli. Tobruk, an important port near the Egyptian border, has been occupied after a stubborn fight, and is completely in the possession of the Italians. An engagement has taken place between the Italian forces landed at Tripoli and the Turks, who retreated to the hills. The Italians are reported to have repulsed the enemy without themselves suffering any loss. The Turks are said to be showing a disposition to surrender. Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the Italian authorities to prevent any news being published concerning military movements, and the landing of the first part of the expeditionary force at Tobruk is the first intimation of its departure from Italy. It is reliably reported that between 30,000 and 40,000 troops have been transported across the Mediterranean.

AN ARMISTICE.

Thursday, Oct. 12.—It is authoritatively stated in Berlin that Italy and Turkey have virtually agreed to an armistice pending negotiations for ending the war, and that no further hostilities will take place. Italy maintains that no settlement is possible that does not recognise her occupation of Tripoli, which may now be considered as an accomplished fact. It is significant, and tends to confirm the optimistic report from Berlin, that no news of further hostilities is to hand. Nineteen transports full of Italian troops, and escorted by three battleships and nine other warships, have passed Malta on the way to Tripoli. A portion of the force was landed, and the remainder are expected to land at once. The Italians are already making plans for the exploitation of Tripoli. These include the immediate construction of railway lines, the establishment of a direct cable, and a garrison of 10,000 soldiers. In a skirmish at Bumeliana Wells, the Turks lost three killed, thirty-five wounded, and 200 prisoners. The position of the remainder of the Turkish forces is almost desperate.

London, October 13.—The Turkish force in Tripoli under the command of Munir Pasha is said to be about 4,000 strong. The force is supposed to be attempting to raise the Berber tribes against the Italian invaders. Other reports state that the Turks realise that their position is hopeless and that they have decided to surrender. Cholera is reported to have broken out at Tripoli. A Paris correspondent believes that Italy will keep a free hand in dealing with Mediterranean and African problems and generally in her relationship with her friends of the Triple Entente.

PROCLAMATION TO THE NATIVES.

Rome, Oct. 12.—General Caneva, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, says a despatch from Tripoli, has addressed to the inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica a proclamation announcing that he has been sent, not to enslave the population, who have hitherto been subjected to slavery by the Turks, but to restore to them their rights, to punish the usurpers, to make them their own masters, and to protect them against the usurpers. The inhabitants will be governed by the chiefs under the patronage of the King of Italy, and they will be treated with justice, clemency, and gentleness. All religious and civil laws will be respected as well their women and the rights attached to religious property. No contribution will be collected to be spent outside the country, and those taxes which are at present in force will be revised, reduced, or even suppressed altogether, according to their justice. No one will be called upon for military service against his will. Such will be the basis of the future relations between the protectors and the protected. In conclusion the proclamation says that Italy desires peace and wishes this land, under the protection of Italy and her King, may remain a land of Islam and that the Italian flag may float over it as a sign of good faith, love and hope.

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" writes:—Although Constantinople is outwardly quiet, considerable nervousness prevails with regard to the internal situation both among the supporters and opponents of the committee, and this anxiety is likely to be increased by the alarming rumours circulated by all parties. It is said that revolvers have been distributed to the members of some of the committee clubs as a precautionary measure, but it is impossible to verify this report, which is widely credited. It is certain, however, that vendors of revolvers and magazine pistols have done a brisk trade during the past week. I learn from official sources that the Government is averse from ordering the expulsion of Italian residents from Turkey until it has received an answer from the Powers to its last appeal for mediation. The statement that it held its hand in obedience to representations from the German Ambassador is indignantly denied. The Moderate Liberals, the people's party, and some twenty Greek Deputies with as many Independents who include some Bulgarian and Serb Deputies and several Armenians, to-day decided to unite. Ismail Hikki Pasha is president of this new coalition party, which counts on the support of between 80 and 100 Deputies.

TURKEY'S CONTRABAND LIST.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—The Government has issued a list of articles declared to be contraband of war, comprising cereals (although flour is not mentioned), all kinds of preserved foodstuffs, bank notes cheques, bills of exchange, and paper money. A report of the Council of Ministers is likewise published declaring that although Turkey did not adhere to the Declaration of London in 1909, nevertheless it is considered necessary to conform thereto. Thus articles are declared contraband, and formalities will be observed in regard to neutral shipping based on that Declaration. The report adds that articles of contraband carried by neutral ships will be confiscated in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1856.

THE MINES IN THE DARDANELLES.

The report respecting Turkish mines was derived from an unimpeachable source in Constantinople, the "Times" states: During the evening of Oct. 4, five well-lighted ships of the largest size belonging to the Tur

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"FRANCE AND THE FRENCH."

An Englishman's Study of a Great People.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn is a clever English journalist who has lived for some years in Paris, and is consequently eminently in a position to write such a book as "France and the French" and he has done it with a great deal of talent, lucidity and sympathy. His view is a broad one, just as the topics which form the subjects of his chapters are wide and satisfying. It is an eternal testimony to the greatness of France that, much as detractors may run down this brilliant people, no country of any time has been the subject of so many books. And in this respect it is noteworthy that Mr. Dawbarn starts out with a semi-protest. "We have had books in quantity of a statistical sort," he writes: "minute descriptions of French institutions, and an analysis of their differences from the English. We have had also books that deal frivolously with the French, as with a people who are infantile and have no right to the name of serious men and women. Such books are legion, too. If they translate French; it is literally done; and we are asked to laugh, not at the cruditties of the performing clown, but at the folly of his subjects of ridicule. The French are not a frivolous people—I hope I show it in this book, I hope, also, that I demonstrate some of their other qualities, too often disregarded by their port traitists and historians."

How thoroughly Mr. Dawbarn has carried out his programme will be seen by some of his chapter headings—"The Modern Development of France," "A Study in Comparative Moralities," "Tendencies in Literature and Art," "Social Influences, "Political Parties," "Paris and Provincial Society," "Paris To-day and Yesterday," while naturally all phases of the political life, education, the judiciary, religion and the Press are lightly—but not too lightly—touched on. On the whole, it is an acute and well-weighed picture of modern France, her "choses jugees" and her leanings and tendencies.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

As to the military system Mr. Dawbarn writes:—

We must recognise even if we be Pacifists—conscious to the full of the horrors and absurdities of war—that the military regime has done this much good to France, that it has brought home to the people the wondrous lesson which we may call "la charge de la communaute." Whoever the man in the street sees the regiment go by he must recognise it as the embodiment of the national spirit, the symbol of self-sacrifice, calling upon him, if need be, to leave his fireside and his personal affairs to defend the national soil. He realises the value of such a lesson to people given up, as modern communities are to an engrossing commercialism, to an all-absorbing interest in the accumulation of the "bien etre." He realises that he is part of a great defensive army which is bound to risk its life and give its physical and mental best to the protection of the country against the invader. These things have an estimable influence upon the formation of the national character. They replace Jingoism by a practical patriotism, and they make each man conscious that in his person is some portion of the national flag, some intimate, integral part of the great national existence . . . These hardships if they are hardships in the real sense, have wrought an infinite physical good to the nation.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

After an interesting resume of the social conditions prevailing in France, the author sums up with a paragraph which will be approved by all who know the country and its people:—

There is no country, not even the United States, with its high cost of living, where the common people are as well off as in France. The division of property, the thriftiness of the people, the fact that the woman works as well as the man, and that she brings a certain sum of money, at the moment of her marriage, to the common fund; also her equipment in household science such as her knowledge of cooking, and her clever general ideas on the subject of clothes and management, contribute in no small measure to make life worth living and to raise the standard of self-respect in the lowest strata of society. It is always difficult to establish comparisons, but I believe the statement that the very poor in France, extract much more pleasure from life than the very poor in England can hardly be contested by any one having more than a superficial knowledge of the two peoples.

In another order of ideas the following characteristic anecdote will explain much to some of those who are apt to be suprised at the very democratic—not to say uncivil—habits of latter-day Paris.

Along a certain omnibus route in Paris is a section of aristocratic men, and another section, situated at the extreme end of the line, industrial and even squalid in character. When the conductor is taking fares in the aristocratic quarter, his manners are impeccable. He assumes an easy smile and asks politely for his fares. But, when his well-dressed passengers have departed and the vehicle is filled with the clerk and workman, his mood changes. He is no longer subservient for he is no longer hopeful of an extra sou in response to his insinuating smile. He knows he will receive the hard fare and nothing more, and so his demands are gruff, and his replies as laconic as possible. There has entered into him a spirit of the "fonctionnaire" with his hab tual disdain of the "pekin." This is typical of France.

UNCALLED-FOR PESSIMISM.

On the other hand, why such pessimism, Mr. Dawbarn? The literature and the art of the country, he tells us, are played out—done for—decadent. There is no more good in them. The drama is a little better. People give themselves up to devotion to the plastic artsi because they are too flabby to go in for intellectual pursuits. In a dreadful wail Mr. Dawbarn tell us: "Books are in a bad way. Of the classics, Balzac sells; Moliere is used for school prizes and recitations; Hugo is out of fashion, and there is none to succeed." But you do not know what is underneath the "greasy waistcoat of that schoolboy," as Thackeray once said on a memorable occasion; and if Balzac still sells, then thank God for the country's literary traditions. After all, there is no need to go on buying Moliere and Hugo for a people who have become steeped in them; and taking city for city, there are probably many more bookshops in Paris than there are in London.

One believes it is a fallacy to say that "the speed and mechanical genius of the times are the enemies of imagination." The excessive output of cheap imitative trash is the real enemy of imagination; but the intellectual fire of the race cannot die, and the age will bring forth its new genuines, under their new conditions, when the time is ripe. So French art is still a crystal stream that vivifies all that come to it; it is the perverts who are decadent.

One prefers Mr. Dawbarn, when he casts aside that little touch of cynicism born of the boulevards, and tells one as he does on another page:

If the epoch is not interesting in the strict sense of art, at least it represents an era of experiments. There is a desire to find new paths, to unearth new secrets, to listen to new songs from the white Mountains of experience, to lay firmer hold of life, to enlarge the borders of perception and to say: "Nothing shall be inaccessible to my sympathies." The result has not been great, but it is not hopeless. France, least of any nation, need not feel the tragedy of despair, that experience is exhausted, that there is no morrow, no sequel to the story of man's achievement. . . Happily, signs exist that youth is not exhausted, and there is still stimulus to artistic exertion in the great white plain stretched out before every earnest student in the arts, literary, pictorial, or plastic.

"France and the French" is one of the most informative books on a mighty subject which one has seen for some time.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct. 9.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Lieut S M Day, Lieut J E Edwards, Lieut H T M Watkins, Senior Eng James Young, Senior Eng A A Purvis, Eng W D Bevan, Staff Paymaster John Stewart.

War Office, Oct 10.

Special Reserve.

5th Batt. The Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own.

General the Right Hon Sir Neville Gerald Lyttelton, G C B, G C V O, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, to be Hon Col. vice Hon Col G S Maxwell, deceased Aug 14.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Maj J H W Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Maj R A Bright, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Sept 23.

Maj C E Corkran, Grenadier Guards, from a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Maj the Hon J F Gathorne-Hardy, Grenadier Guards who has vacated that appointment Oct. 1.

Capt R J T Hildyard, Queen's Own R W Kent Reg, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Capt C H Harington, D S O, King's Liverpool Reg, appointed a Brigade Major Oct 1.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut L V Owston to be Adjutant Sept 20.

15th The King's Hussars—Lieut-Col H W Hodgson, CVO, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List Oct 10; Maj H A L Tagart, DSO, to be Lieut-Col. vice H W Hodgson Oct 10.

Infantry.

Buffs East Kent Reg—Gentleman Cadet R W Homan, from the RMC, to be Sec Lieut Sept 20.

Suffolk Reg—Maj L H Bazalgette retires on retired pay Oct 11.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorks Reg—Capt J H S Westley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Sept 28.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt W A C Kigsman DSO, is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Oct 9.

Dorset Reg—Sec Lieut E C Pinder, to be Lieut Sept 16.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—The undermentioned Capts are seconded for service as adjutants of Territorial Infantry.—G D Grant-Suttie Sept 25 S A Innes Sept 28; Super Capt John Stewart is restored to the establishment Sept 28.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut N C Bennett is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 27.

West India Reg.—Lieut. E G Skelton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Sept.27).

First Appointments.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the R. M. C. to be Sec. Lieuts. (Oct. 11):—

Buffs (E. Kent Reg.)—R A. Finley, King's Own (R Lancaster Reg.) C, G.S. Irvine, W. A. L. Thorne, Norfolk Reg—W. C. Gardener, Suffolk Reg.—J. B. Morgan, Prince Albert's (Somerset. L. I.) R. G. Payliss, Bedfordshire Reg R R. L. Thom, E. A. G. Snell, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorks Reg.) P. C. Kidd, Cheshire Reg.—W. G. R. Elliot, C. Campbell, R. Welsh Fusiliers—P. N. Gurdon, W. G. Holmes, D. M. Barchard, J. H. Courage, South Wales Borderers—R. B. Hadley, Hampshire Reg.—K. A. Johnston, G. V. T. Webb, Welsh Reg.—E. M. Douglas, G D. Partridge, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (R. Berks Reg.)—Kenneth John Hinde.

Queen's Own R W Kent Reg—P J Skipworth.

King's Shropshire L I—J C Plowden.

King's R R C—J S Alston.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Reg—C C Morse, L B Green.

Gordon Highlanders—R D Robertson.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg R Canadians—R D O'Conor,

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts. under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—T J R Langmaid, C N Custance, S G Allden, H P Raymond Sept 19.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col H W Hodgson, C V O, Half-pay List, to be Col Oct 10.

Lieut-Col L Conway-Gordon R M A, to be Brev Col Oct 10.

Capt and Brev Maj E M Panter-Downes, R Irish Reg, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col while employed with the West African Frontier Force Sept 5.

Lieut R H Rowe, R G A, is granted the temporary rank of Capt while employed in the Survey Department of Southern Nigeria Sept 2.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain H M Bunker, from the R F A Special Reserve is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R F A—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts on probation are confirmed in their rank:—A A Marson, J W McDavid.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Buffs E Kent Reg—Capt H M Macnamara resign his commission. Dated June 28 instead of as notified in the Gazette of Oct. 6.

3rd Batt King's Own R Lancaster Reg—C E B Stevens, late Cadet Second Corporal, Bedford Grammar school Contingent O T C to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 30.

4th Batt Prince of Wales's Own W Yorks Reg—R B Leach to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 30.

3rd Batt Royal Irish Reg—Sec Lieut H D G A Clarke-Kennedy resigns his commission Oct 11.

3rd Batt Hampshire Reg—Sec Lieut on probation R E Wilson is confirmed in his rank.

The Army Service Corps.

Sec Lieut H F M Munro resigns his commission Oct 11.

Admiralty, 3rd October.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th October, Lieutenant Rodney Spencer Hewlet has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 2nd October. Captain Edward Francis Benedict Charlton has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King in place of Captain Montague Edward Browning, M. V.O., promoted to Flag Rank. Dated 22nd September.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Harry Lynch Talbot is placed on a Supplementary half pay List on completing 6 years' service in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2nd October.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Markham Rose, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Marines (Supernumerary), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Talbot. Dated 2nd October.

Royal Marine Forces.

Major Herbert Edward Blumberg, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and to be borne Supernumerary to the Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel John Markham Rose, Royal Marine Artillery, who vacates the appointment on promotion. Dated 2nd October.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Ralph Lyall Mason has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 6th July.

Admiralty, 4th October.

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles Lefebvre Hammond Richard Francis Wardroper Richard George Herbert Tyrer. Dated 1st October.

Lieutenant Francis Arthur Marten has been promoted to the rank of Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 31st August.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Warden Sydney Learmouth Gilchrist, Frederic Hugh George Dalrymple-Hamilton, Cedric Swinton Hilard Dated 31st August.

Admiralty, 5th October.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant John Cracroft-Amcotts has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th September.

Sub-Lieutenant Walter Luke Landale have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th September.

Staff Paymaster Henry Wilfred Eldon Manisty has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Paymaster Augustus Elliott Tabuteau has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 2nd October,

Royal Marine Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Mercer, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant Generals and to be borne supernumerary to the establishment, vice Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Pole Brittan, Royal Marine Artillery, deceased. Dated 4th September.

War Office, 6th October.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-General William E Franklyn, C. B., to be Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War and Secretary of the Selection Board, vice General Sir A S. Wynne, K. C. B., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 6th October.

The undermentioned retired officers to be Deputy Assistant Directors of Remounts:—Colonel Lewis A. Hope, C. B. Dated 31st July. Major James G. Fair, D. S. O. Dated 31st July. Captain Francis J. Richardson, D. S. O., Honorary Major, 4th Battalion, Princess Louis's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). Dated 31st July. Captain Edward T. F. Hood, Lincolnshire Yeomanry. Dated 31st July. Major Henry C. Williams Wynn. Dated 2nd August. Major Hugh de C. Eastwood, D. S. O. Dated 2nd August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major Arthur O. B. Wroughton, from the Half-Pay List, is restored to the establishment. Dated 20th September.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Elizabeth Mary Long to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 22nd September.

Army Ordnance Department.

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Major Henry G. Andrews is placed on retired pay. Dated 6th October

Memoranda.

Colonel Herbert V. Cox, Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while employed as Military Member, Central Committee, Delhi Durbar. Dated 1st May.

Major Gerald, J FitzGerald, M V O Royal Horse Guards, to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 7th October.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Joseph T Biggins, The Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Major, Dated 7th October.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Cornwall, Half-Pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 7th October.

General Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Captain Thomas Joseph L'Estrange, late Captain, 5th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Captain. Dated 7th October.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Roger Marshall, is confirmed in his rank.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Unattached, Second Lieutenant George Hepburn resigns his commission. Dated 7th October.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). The date of the resignation of his commission by Captain Henry M. Macnamara is 27th June, and not as stated in the Gazette of 6th June.

4th Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Second Lieutenant Eric D. M. Heriot-Hill to be Lieutenant, Dated 19th September.

3rd Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Walter H. Adgey Edgar is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Jonathan O. G. Becker is confirmed in his rank.

Second Lieutenant Jonathan O. G. Becker to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th October.

2nd Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Frederick N. Byron to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th September.

3rd Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 16th September, Douglas H Cowan, Guy T. Rose, and Henry J. Collins.

4th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Herbert L Chatfield to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th July.

3rd Battalion, The Connaught Rangers, Captain Owen F. Lloyd, The Connaught Rangers, to be Adjutant. Dated 20th September.

3rd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant (on probation) Thomas P. Goodbody is confirmed in his rank.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Oct. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J J Emerson, B	Lieut-Col F C Rynd, S T C
Mr L G R Vanneerspar, B	Major A M Anderson, 81 Frs
Mr R F Roberts, B	Major F P C Kelly, 125 N Rifles
Mr J N List, B	Capt J W H Babington, I M S
Mr J C R MacGill, B	Capt H G Shea, Wasir Militia
Mr A E Seaton, B	Capt A M Hennell, 32 Lrs
Mr E G Winn, B	Capt B D Broughton, 13 Raj
Mr A W Schonemann, B	Capt R J F Ingham, D A A and Q M G Aden Bde
Mr R F G Scott, B	Lieut W E Beazley, 54 Sikhs
Major C B Harrison, I M S, M	
Major J W Cornwall, I M S, M	
Mr M Ghose, M Cov	
Mr E B Elwin, M Cov	
Major C F Harold, I A Bd	
Rev Canon C M Barham Bd	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major D Herbert, I A, B 3 days	Rev W E Careless, M, 2 mo M C
Mr F J Cooke, B Cov 4 mo 7 days	Mr J L Rieu, Bo Cov, 2 days
Mr B V Nicholl, B Cov 10 days	Col J M Stewart, C B, A D C, 5 G R, 1 year
Mr R W D Willoughby, B Cov, 3 mo	Lieut-Col C E L Gilbert, I M S, 4 mo M C
Mr B C Sen, B Cov, 3 mo 14 days	Major H C Ricketts, 15 Lrs, 4 mo
Mr J G J Duff, B 6 mo	Major F C S Samborne-Palmer, 13 Raj, 9 days
Mr S M Fraser, C I E, B, 3 mo	Major G A S Gordon, 13 Lrs, to 20-12-11
Mr E G Rodwell, B, 2 mo M C	Capt A F Redfern, 9 G R 4 mo
Mr J H Marshall, C I E B, 2 mo 28 days	Capt D M P trickson, 86 Inf, to 3-12-11
Mr A F K Bayne, B, 2 mo	Capt W Stuart, Burma Mily Police, 4 days
Mr E F Baker, B, 45 days on M C	Capt S S W Pardon, S T O, 4 days
Mr T G Scott-O'Connor, B, 4 days	Lieut F D Leslie, 48 Pns 1 mo M C
Mr C N Parker, B, 3 mo M C	
Mr A E C Lister, B, 1 mo 7 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

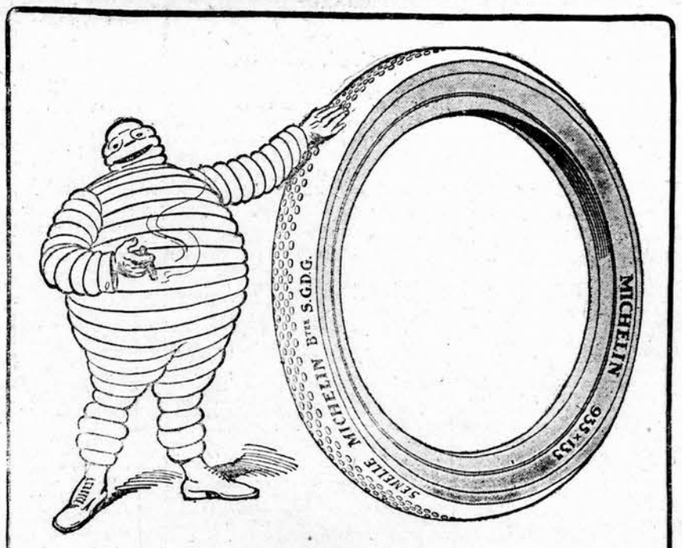
Mr C C Gauney, B	Rt Rev E J Palmer, (Lord Bishop of Bombay) Bo
Mr C R George, B	Capt E W H Pritchard, 63 P L I
Mr E E Ledgester, B	Lieut A H Bald, 2nd-3rd G R
Mr H G Fox, B	Lieut H F P Hornsby, 5th Cav
Mr W Cooper, B	
Mr G B Williams, B	
Mr G G B Taylor, B	
Mr D R S Bourke, Bo	

The Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union met recently in the hall of the Senate in Pasis, under the presidency of M. Beernaert, the Belgian Minister of State. Representatives of all countries, including Italy and Turkey, were present.

In view of the unforeseen circumstances which had arisen since the date of this meeting was arranged the Council decided to adjourn its deliberations to a later date. Before the adjournment, however, a Resolution was moved to the effect that the Council expressed lively regret that so little regard should have beenshown for the spirit of peace and of justice which had animatdd the two Conferences at The Hague, and that a declaration of war had been made with a rapidity which precluded the possibility of rendering effective Articles 3 and 48 of the convention of the 18th October 1907.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ACTION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.



This is the

MICHELIN

"Semelle" Non-skid

—the safest non-skid you can fit to your car.

This cover—which has specially hardened steel studs projecting well above the tread and deeply embedded in the rubber—ensures a firm grip on the greasiest of road surfaces, because the studs penetrate the grease.

Increased strength and support is afforded by the stout leather tread, which is not an attachment but an actual part of the tyre, and renders it practically unpuncturable.

Remember! It is efficient as a Non-Skid until worn out.

19

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.
HILL SAWYER & Co., Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd, 110 Russa Rd, North.

MUSIC & PIANOS.

MUSIC is an unfailing joy in every house.

A CHEERFUL HOME to rest in gives a CLEAR HEAD FOR WORK.

The best thing your home can offer you is the opportunity to enjoy the

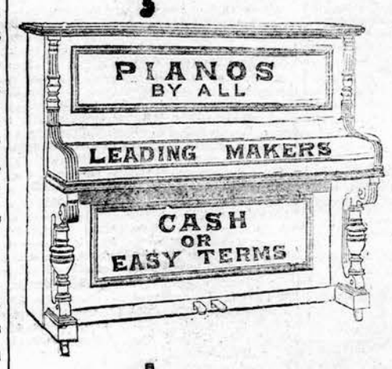
FINER PLEASURES OF LIFE

and to avoid the coarser. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide

GOOD MUSIC & A GOOD PIANO

WHICH ARE THE BEST OF ALL ENTERTAINERS.

Our Piano Saloon offers you



THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS and our Music Saloon.

THE LATEST POPULAR MUSIC IN SONGS, OPERAS, DANCES, &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD., MUSIC & PIANO DEPARTMENT. BOMBAY & POONA.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT, Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Parlour, Sofa, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Coorla, No. 6.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S Essence of Chiretta.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore writes:—Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophylactic and ante periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type which would not yield to the usual remedies employed and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sunderbans I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof pro bono publico.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 1 0

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

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For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Each succeeding line	„

No advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Re. 0-0 Per
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Fifth and subsequent	„
Whole Column	„

In the Native language local

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REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	78 11- 6	3-16	
do. Rentes	98 3-.		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1-2		unchgd
2½ do. Gov. securities	63 -2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	29 3- 6		1-16
do 3 months' notice	29 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	54 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-15		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-48		01 1-2
do. do. New York	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		unchgd
3 months' sight	3 5-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 300,000.
The Bombay mails of the 14th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£31,400,000	Unchgd
Public Deposits	...£ 7,300,000	Inc. £ 6 0,000
Other Deposits	...£44,200,000	Dec. £ 9 0,000
Government Securities	...£ 4,1 0,000	Unchgd
Other Securities	...£27,300,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,200,000	Inc. £ 00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Moderate business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales	... 6,0 0 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 5 0 „
Imports	... 53,000 „
Ex-Americans	...5·17 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·04	4·91	4 91	4 93	4·99
—01	—01	—01	—01	unchgd
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
5·01	5·03	5·05	5·07	
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	

New York Official noon call Dec. 9·22, March 9·26.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9 23 March 9 33.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	76,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	53,000
Exports to Great Britain	31,000
Exports to Continent	5 ,000
Spot Cotton—	9·49 —05
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·20—94	Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and declined on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of March. 9·15—05	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-2—1·16
Futures—Month of	... 9·14 — 15
Do. do	... 9·22 — 16
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

Additional cotton quotations unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 3 4 —1-2
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb—Sellers. Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ... Nominal.
Do Months—...Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 1 2—1·8
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 1-2 —1·3
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 1-2—1·3
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Jawapore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... ...
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of ports.—Dunkirk—Value.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 49 5-8+3-8
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
LINSEED—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...73 1-2 - 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 61 1-4 —1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 3 4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 1 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Buyers—Firm
METALS—
Copper Brazers ... £ 67
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-3
Standard Copper G M B ... £55 9 15
ARRIVALS—
"Hidalgo."
SUGAR—
Fine and granulated sugar C. and F in tin double bags ... 20 1 1-2—1 1-2
Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Opened dull closed steadier.
Hungarian crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c ... 15 9 1-4 3-4
Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.
Tone—Opened flat. Closed steady.
CANE Similar Crystals C & F India ...22 2 1-4—2 1-4
Sellers.
Months of Shipments Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Market remains extremely quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-8 unchgd —Value
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Market continues without business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [27th Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
15 Boxes Bullion	19,02,240	London	National Bank
5 Boxes Sovs.	3,00,000	Aden	do
Gold Coins	33,750	do	do
5 Boxes Bullion	2,88,000	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Bullion	33,400	do	Hongkong Bank
3 Parcels Silver	150	do	do
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	Comptoir National
30 Boxes Sovs	22,50,000	Melbourne	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	27	29,407
B B and C I Railway	17	20,150

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
The following are the Presidency Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay rate since 19th Oct. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bengal „ „ 28th Sept. 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras „ „ 6th July 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Private bill remain scarce, but there has been some enquiry for Bank remittance for the mail. Far Eastern rates are firm.
We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 5-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4 to 1 2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-2
Shanghai „	... 80
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steadier at 95 1-8 for Cash, 95 1-16 for the 1st Settlement and 95 for the 2nd Settlement, and closes rather easier as under. Only a small business has been done.
We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 1 0
1st Settlement	... Rs. 95 0 0
2nd Settlement	... Rs. 94 14 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 25 3-16 while for two months' delivery the rate was unchanged at 24 1 4. New York was 1-8 up at 54 5-8. The local market is easier and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „	...	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	„ 63 8 0
„ 1st Settlement	...	„ 63 8 0
„ 2nd „	...	„ 63 11 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 39·50 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 10·50 lakhs Telegraphic Transfer at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 87 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60·70 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.
The steamer which left London on the 7th October and arrived to-day with the mail of the 14th October brings £100,000 bar gold and £230,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	..Rs. 33,10,000
Bombay	... „ 9,50,000
Madras	... „ 12,60,000
Total...	... „ 54 90,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th October and comes with the mail of the 21st October brings £50,000 bar gold, £270,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs. 37,90,000
Bombay	... „ 6,70,000
Madras	... „ 11,90,000
Total...	... „ 56,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st October and comes with the mail of the 28th Oct. brings £110,000 bar gold, £330,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs. 16,10,000
Bombay	... „ 21,20,000
Madras	... „ 2,20,000
Total...	... „ 39,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	10,13,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	46,87,000
Sundries	1,73,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	3,68,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	31,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	6,19,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	5,57,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	15,62,000	.....
Bullion	.....	12,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,81,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	.....	49,95,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	9,65	13,904	— 7,248
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th Oct.	27,134	29,087	— 1,953
Shipments for the week			
Europe	668	3,356	— 2,688
China	703	5,512	— 4,839
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total...	1,37	8,89	— 7,527
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 26th Oct			
Europe	5,124	41,650	36,528
China	.....	.....	.....
Japan	420	7,107	— 3,587
Coast Ports	853	4·9	+ 384
Total..	10,177	49,340	— 39,663
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	171	10,591	—10,420
China			
Japan	nil.	nil.	nil.
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 7th October 535 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—8,573 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	196	199	103
Central India	...	6	34
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	338	214
Berar	259	510	619
Central Provinces ...	336	551	7 4
Total Comras ...	791	1,604	1,687
Dholleras	176	1,385	1,978
Broach	.....	.....	67
Compta and Dharwar.	1,587	5,975	5,539
Westerns	911	2,698	683
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) ...	3,369	6,311	18,771
Bengals, (Rajputana) ...	...	49	216
Sind	1,508	2,741	.....
Persian	13	97	47
American	.....	270	.....
Egyptian	... ...	48	99
Other sorts	1,801	5,956	.....
Total ...	9,656	27,134	29,087

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1911.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 26th Oct., 1911	27,134
	277,134
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 26th Oct. 1911	10,179
	266,955
Afloat	171
	266,784
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	72,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 27th Oct 1911	194,734
Difference since last week... ...	— 11,181

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The chief feature of the week has been the publication of the third Ginners' report, to which we referred yesterday. We have seen fairly sharp fluctuations in the home markets during the week, and prices for distant months have again been below the level of 5d. and as high as 5·17 and 5·19. Further fluctuations are probable as at the moment there is no special indication of a pronounced, or permanent, rise or fall. The Ginners' report, though undoubtedly bearish, had no effect on prices, nor have the heavy receipts at the U. S. Ports. It appears as though, at present, about 5d. may be taken as a workable level. On the week changes are small as under.
The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference
Futures Dec. ...	9·18	9·20	+·02
„ Mar. ...	9·19	9·15	—·04
Spot ...	9·35	9·40	+·05
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·12	9·14	+·02
„ Mar. ...	9·27	9·22	—·05
Spot ...	9 3-8	9 1-2	+1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov...	5·00	5·00	unchgd
„ Jan.-Feb. ...	4·98	4·93	—·02
Spot ...	5·26	5·17	—·09

The excitement and wide fluctuations in the local market have continued during the week, the highest price for good Broach having been Rs. 268 in the Dewali holidays, and the lowest Rs. 248. Speculation has been rife, and a large business has been put through. Exporters sold some fair lines at an about top rates, but have been doing little or nothing since, and the market has been more or less in the hands of speculators; fluctuations being frequent and sharp, and quite independent of home advices. Bengals, particularly for near delivery have been firm with few sellers. Japan shippers and mills have occasionally been in the market, but the bulk of business passing has been purely speculative. The market is still very irregular and is likely to continue so, while this speculative element is rampant. Legitimate business is almost at a standstill owing to the uncertainty as to the course of the market here.
In ready cotton only a moderate business has been done, but prices are somewhat steadier.
Reports of the Indian cotton crop are rather conflicting. The United Provinces and Punjab crops are likely to be moderate to poor. The Kathiawar crop will probably be a short and early one. The Broach crop may be anything between 8 and 12 annas, some districts being good while others are poor. The crop will be an early one. In Khandesh the crop is reported to be 8 to 10 annas, while the Barsi-Nagger crop is said to be almost a failure, but the Hyderabad district is good. In Central India the crop is a fair to good one. From the Berars and Central Provinces, it is impossible to say yet what the out-turn will be, but conditions have been quite favourable and a full (perhaps a bumper) crop may result. The Southern districts, so far, give promise of a fair crop. The acreage under cotton for the whole of India (including Burma) is 17,331,000 acres against 19,890,000 last year, and 18,828,000 in 1909.

LATER.

Moderate fluctuations have occurred during the day, good Broach ranging from Rs. 252 to Rs. 248, the latter being the closing rate. Further fluctuations are probable. Exporters have bought moderately of Bengals and Khamgaon Akola.

QUOTATIONS:— NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	248	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	218	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpar	„	245-6	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	242-3	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	240	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	236	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	229	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	213	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	236	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	„	233	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„	218	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	27,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·91	4 83	4·88	4 90
	—05		

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
4 93	4·95	4·97	4 99	5·01
		—06		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The tendency of the market is downward in sympathy with home advices and the volume of business passing is very small. Crushers can no longer pay higher prices than they are doing at present as cargoes for November-December shipments from Argentina are offering at cheap rates. Crop prospects continue good both here and in Argentina, and prices are expected to decline further.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 12-0 B.T.
Ap.-May ... „ 10-15-0 R.T.
RAPESEED:—
Owing to depleted stocks business with Europe, is getting more and more difficult and the quantity left in the market is undesirable. Toria seed and Laki will commence to come in December, when business on a large scale will be resumed. Rabi crop prospects are so far good, but winter rains in December will be welcome.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...8-3-0 B.T
„ Yellow Gujerat ...9-4-0 B.T.
„ „ Cawnpore ...9-0-0 B.T.
Brown Delhi or Cawnpore ... 8-6-0 R.T.
April May...
WHEAT:—
Beyond a small business passing in soft kinds, there is absolutely nothing doing. Home markets keep steady owing to the hostilities between Turkey and Italy, and supplies are likely to be cut off from some of the Black Sea Ports. The up-country market are easier, but the demand is not sufficient to absorb large offerings. As soon as winter rain set in, prices are likely to decline and business with home market to increase.
We quote:—
Ready White Pessi ... Rs. 5 1 6 R.T.
„ Delhi ... ... „ 4 15 0 „
„ Karachi Bungla ... „ 5 2 0 „
White Delhi Ap.-May ... „ 5 7 6 „

POPPYSEED:—
Slight fluctuations have occurred in this market during the week, and at the close the tone is quiet but steady as under.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 13 0 B.T.
Forward ... ... „ 11 2 0 R.T.
GINGELLYSEED:—
We have little change to report in this market. Rates are steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote—
White Khandeish Oct. Rs. 63-0-0
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan ...Rs. 57 0 0
Red Jubbulpore Dec-Jan... ... „ 53 0 0
Black Kutni do ... ... „ 49 4 0
CASTORSEED:—
The market has ruled steady at and about our quotations.
We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 7 6 R.T.
April-May ... ... „ 7 5 6 R.T.
MOWRASSED:—
The market has declined during the past week, and is easy with little doing.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 7 8 0 B.T.
Forward ... ... „ 12 5 0 R.T.
COTTONSEED:—
The tone of the market is steady.
We quote:—
Ready Rs. 26-0-0 to 26-1-0

LOCAL YARNS.

The Local market has ruled quiet but steady and little or no business has been reported during the week. The spread of the revolution in China, and the consequent uncertainty as to the future of the China market, is an important factor in the situation and has stopped business for the time being. During the Devali holidays, mills sold a fair amount of country piece goods.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	—	9,656 bales
Wheat	—	68,882 cwts.
Linseed	—	7,562 „
Rapeseed	—	1,804 „
Gingellyseed	—	19,328 „
Poppyseed	—	2,756 „
Groundnuts	—	4,416 „
Castorseed	—	36,845 „
Rice	—	56,674 „
Myrabollams	—	4,490 „
Cottonseed	—	29,266 „
Mowraseed	—	7,212 „
Gram	—	9,837 „
Joowar	—	6,388 „
Maize	—	3,253 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.
GREY GOODS:—The Divali holidays are over, and only a small business was done in the local market during the "Lucky Days," the up-country demand being unsatisfactory. Prices generally are unchanged. Local mills have, however, sold largely during the holidays, the total sales of local-made cloths being reported as about 70,000 packages.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues quiet but steady. There is very little forward business doing at present, as the general expectation is for a decline in values later on.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The home market is quiet. We have no change to report.
TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is very quiet and there is no business doing.
DHOOTIES:—The local market is easier. Prices realized are poor. There is a moderate demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—The Home market has firmed up during the week and the latest quotations are £68 and £57.5 respectively. Our market continues in the same dull condition as before and there is no change to report.

PETROLEUM.

			Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	„	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	„	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	„	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	„	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins „	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„	3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		„	3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		„	3 10 0

Market strong.
We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 9 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 3 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 8 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 13 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 5 0
Shell Brand 150° in Cases per case	5 0 0
Anchor cases per case	4 8 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and advancing; mill shares fluctuate in prices, but they seem to be more rising than declining. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,770; Bank of Indias at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68 1-2. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 50 1-4; Bank of Bengal are steady at Rs. 1,670; Bank of Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 129; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 9; Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 80. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have been put through at Rs. 140. New Berars at Rs. 545. New Mofussils have improved to Rs. 865. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 600; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares have jumped up to Rs. 290; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 335; Century Mill shares are steady at Rs. 255; Central Indias at Rs. 1,910; Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,172 1-2. Crescents are steady at Rs. 81 1-4; Davids after touching Rs. 400 have improved to Rs. 410 for December delivery. A good lot of Edward Sassoon Mill shares has been placed at Rs. 215; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 247 1-2; Framjee Petits are steady at Rs. 1,450; Finlays at Rs. 285; Howard and Bullough Mill shares after touching Rs. 475 have again declined to Rs. 450; Imperials are quiet at Rs. 140; James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 300; Jamsheds at Rs. 170; Jivraj Balloo Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 352 1-2; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 835; Kohinoors have advanced to Rs. 740; Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 68; Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,440; Manekji Petits are steady at Rs. 2,640; Morarjee Goculdas at Rs. 2,850 X D; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 187 1-2; New City of Bombay at Rs. 785; Phœnix have changed hands at Rs. 93 3-4 to 95; Ripon at Rs. 500; Sassoon Cotton mill shares are quiet at Rs. 820. Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,055; Swan Mill shares to Rs. 242 1-2; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,240 X D; Vishnu Cotton mill ordinary shares to Rs. 512 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Company have changed hands at Rs. 565, Bombay E S Tramways Coy Ld. ordinary shares at Rs. 146, and preference shares at Rs. 173. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 287 1-2 C. D. and preference shares at Rs. 295 C D; Central India Mining Company shares at Rs. 30 1-2. Josts Fan Supply and Engineering Company have changed hands at Rs. 50; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company Limited shares at Rs. 770; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares at Rs. 66 1-2; Deferred shares at Rs. 419 and preference Rs. 166; Thackers at Rs. 230; Treachers at Rs. 505. Tata Hydro Electric Powers ordinary share have improved to Rs. 265, and preference shares to Rs. 237 1-2. In railway companies Ahmedabad Prantej old issues are steady at Rs. 242 1-2; Amritsar Pathis have declined to Rs. 25; Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 125; Tapty-Valley at Rs. 500; Central Provinces are quiet at Rs. 34; and Guzerat Railway are unchanged at Rs. 29 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1770
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1670
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1000
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	129
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 „	10½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£29
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	32
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	$2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Broul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglolee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	280
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	805
New Berar	500	500	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Ind	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	255
Velkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	620
Wadh van G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	605
Alliance	1000	1000	...	65
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	290
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	530
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	335
Century	100	100	3	255
Central India	500	500	70	1900
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ohno Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1175
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	230
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	125
Crescent	100	100	4	81½
Curriebhoy	1000	1000	...	1005
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	410
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	605
Empress	500	500	...	270
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	215
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	247½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1435
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	287½
Gula Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	810
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	140
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	300
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	300
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	5	167½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	350
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	285
Khandesh	1000	610	25	800
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	835
Kohinoor	500	500	15	740
Leopold	100	100	...	68
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1440
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2690
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	80	2635
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2830xd
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	187½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	795
Phœnix	100	100	6	93½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	350
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, October 13.

A CHINESE REPUBLIC?

The rebellion in China is "anti-dynastic" with a vengeance, if it be true that the aim of the rebels is the establishment of a Republic. An especially picturesque touch is added to this version by the suggestion that the first President would be one's old friend, Sun Yat Sen, whose kidnapping and imprisonment in the Chinese Legation in London fifteen years ago stirred British temper as it had not been stirred since the opening of Mazzini's letters. There are more unlikely countries for a Republic than China, where the Imperial family by no means enjoys the reverence given to the Emperor of Japan. But one really knows only that this a Young China movement, and the precise objects of Young China, if indeed they are precise, are not clear. What is more important for the moment is the prospect of the spread of the rebellion. One observes that Shanghai seems to be more optimistic than Peking, possibly because in the one case European business interests are father to the thought, and in the other the panic of the consciously weak Court infects the diplomatic circle. Everything depends upon the extent to which the Young China spirit, which probably blends nationalism with reform, has penetrated the army. China's loose structure makes against both the solidarity of any movement and the power of the Imperial Government to repress it.

CITIZEN POLICE.

Revelation of the rank Socialism with which the trade unions have become permeated has thoroughly alarmed the British public of every degree, and the extent of the popular concern for the future is finding frequent and, one hopes, practical expression. Several agencies have got to work, having for their object the organization of protective corps, for defence of persons and property, and the maintenance of social institutions in times of attack from strike conspiracies. The Volunteer Police movement, particularly, is receiving a welcome response, and it promises to form the nucleus of a really national and patriotic body, such as will be both useful and defensive. The contrast to this public-spirited movement is shown in the attitude of the London Trades Council last night. These organizers of unrest are deeply concerned at the prospect of increased vigilance on the part of the law-abiding in future outbreaks, and are indignant that either soldiers or police should be employed against the instigators of rattening and pillage. One alternative was a proposal that "a citizen army, free from military law in times of peace," should be enrolled, "to be used for defensive purposes only." It was not explained whether it was to be used for or against strike mobs, but a fair inference may be drawn. The parading of such a force would be an inspiring sight. Every private would be an officer, because there would be no "military law in times of peace," and no discipline. Its appearance in a strike riot would hardly restore public confidence and one does not wonder that even the Trades Council killed the project with ridicule.

OUR TEUTONIC NEIGHBOURS.

Sir Frank Lascelles opened up a large subject by his address to the Church Congress yesterday on the relations between the people of Germany and this country. Undoubtedly there is a menace to peace in the continuance of an unfriendly spirit; but why assume that the provocation comes from this side? The continued state of irritation in Germany, concerning the attitude of this country is based on no act or design that can properly be attributed to us, but is stimulated and maintained by writers in the German Press who seem to find their chief occupation in administering pinpricks to Britain. If the remarks of Sir Frank Lascelles can only be circulated in their entirety in the anti-British German newspapers a very effective antidote would be provided thereby to the poisonous stuff that is commonly written in them; but we are much afraid that they will not be so circulated. Every sober thinker in this country acknowledges the legitimate ambition of Germany for physical expansion and the development of her overseas commerce. Our merchants and shipowners, so far from resenting competition, have accepted German rivalry as a normal feature in the evolution of foreign trade relations, and have benefited from it in the stimulus it has given to the quality of both shipping and products. Germans have even invaded our colonial possessions and have prospered there; but we have not complained. It was only when the German Navy began to expand, under the influence of speeches and newspaper articles directed against this country—without any provocation whatever—that anything like unfriendliness was induced in the minds of the British public. Even the dull Englishman has his sensitive points, and a menace to British Naval supremacy is the thing that he cannot but resent.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES."

The originals of the great figures of fiction, who are far more real to us than the majority of famous real persons, are sometimes matter for controversy. Two "Little Dorrits," for instance, have died quite recently; and there have been rival claimants to the honour of being Lewis Carroll's real "Alice." But there is no doubt whatever that Professor Joseph Bell, of Edinburgh whose death is recorded, was "Sherlock Holmes." One reads, for instance, how, when a patient came into the room, he would instantly diagnose him as a soldier, a non-commissioned officer, and a man who had served in Bermuda—the evidence for the several points being the fact that he kept his hat on, the slightly authoritative air, and a rash on his forehead. This is the great Holmes all over, and there is no secret about the fact that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle drew Holmes from Bell. But we should all like to have the answer to another question—who was Watson, the invaluable man who could always be relied upon not only to give Holmes any practical assistance he wanted, but to supply the evergreen innocence of simple-minded astonishment necessary on each occasion as a foil to the detective genius? Is Watson an effort of unnecessarily modest autobiography?

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

One may take it that M. Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen Waechter have very nearly done with Morocco for the present. According to all accounts, the differences on this matter have been whittled down to proportions with which The Hague can easily deal if any controversy should arise about interpretation. There remains, however, both the endorsement by other interested parties of the Franco-German agreement, and the complementary arrangement as to the Congo. Perhaps, now that the negotiators have got into the habit of mutual accommodation, and have also gauged each other's strength and spirit pretty well, they may find the latter question rather simpler than it was; and it is scarcely conceivable that France and Germany have been talking Morocco all this time without ascertaining what other people, notably Spain, think about it. Such considerations make strongly for optimism. At the same time one cannot help feeling that the Tripoli complication has introduced an incalculable factor into the Franco-German question. There is probably no serious difference of opinion between the two countries on the Italo-Turkish matter at present but, while the consequences of it remain so obscure, it has to be remembered that the whole international atmosphere may undergo startling changes very suddenly. The Moroccan question depends very much upon the atmosphere, and political meteorology can make no confident forecast as to the weather probabilities even two or three weeks hence.

THE BLIND LEADERS.

Even the Socialists are becoming regenerate. It is not so long since that Mr. Philip Snowden wrote in vigorous terms in denunciation of Syndicalism as "the maddest thing outside lunatic asylum." Now one has Mr. Ramsay Macdonald sadly admitting in the "Socialist Review" that "the hospitality which the Socialist movement has offered so generously to all kinds of cranks and scoundrels because they professed to be in revolt against the existing order has already done our movement much harm," and he solemnly warns his readers not to warm the viper of Syndicalism on their hearthstones. The regret and the chagrin of the Socialist leaders is pathetic. It is also instructive to the commonsense person who places not only Syndicalists, but Socialists also, among the cranks, and fails to detect any substantial difference between the aims of one and the other. The Socialists only disclaim Syndicalism because it has failed to effect a footing in this country; had it succeeded, they would have been the first to claim credit for its success. But though disclaimed in the letter, the poisonous thing remains in fact, and the whole Socialist movement is tainted with it. The futile resolution of the Railway Servants' Conference at Carlisle in favour of the nationalisation of railways is an evidence that Syndicalism is the ruling spirit of that body, because as been shown both by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Macdonald, nationalisation cannot help the railway worker to get better wages by agitation, and the only means by which the nationalised railwayman could assert his demands would be by the resort to rattening and revolution—the only weapons of Syndicalism.

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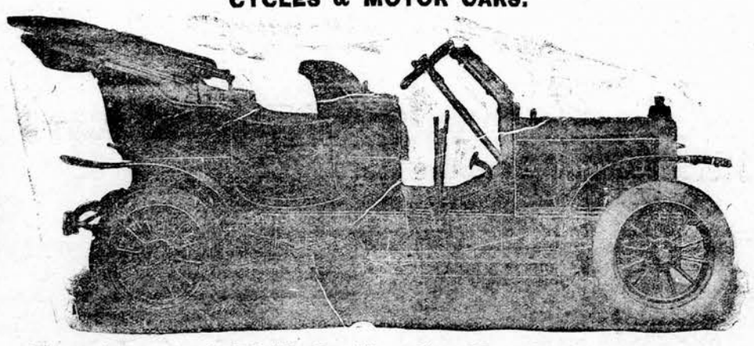

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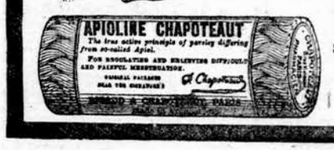

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